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STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN ON MBFR TALKS

OW181128 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1252 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Washington, 15 Dec (XINHUA) -- After the 31st round of negotiations on the mutual and balanced reduction of forces in central Europe was suspended today, U.S. State Department Spokesman Hughes issued a statement saying: The United States holds that the stand taken by the Soviet Union at this round of negotiations is aimed at bringing pressure to bear on the United States. It is "regrettable" that this round of negotiations has now adjourned, but no definite date has been set for their resumption.

This spokesman said: The U.S. Government "hopes that the Soviet Union will agree to resume at an early date the mutual and balanced force reduction talks, the talks on medium-range nuclear weapons, and the talks on strategic weapons." He also said that signing an agreement on the control [kong zhi 2235 0455] of weapons is in the interest of peace and all countries.

NATO-WARSAW PACT VIENNA TALKS SUSPENDED

OW181140 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1644 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Vienna, 15 Dec (XINHUA) -- The 31st round of the NATO-Warsaw Pact negotiations on disarmament [cai jun 5932 6511] in Central Europe was suspended in Vienna today, and the two sides failed to reach agreement on a date for the next round of negotiations.

At a press conference, the Netherlands ambassador deVos said on behalf of the NATO countries: The NATO countries proposed that the next round of negotiations be held on 26 January 1984. But the Warsaw Pact countries "did not accept this proposal, nor did they set another date to explain their actions." Representatives of the Warsaw Pact countries merely indicated that the decision on the date for the next round of negotiations would be made through diplomatic channels. He hoped that the Warsaw Pact would put forward a concrete proposal as soon as possible, and said that NATO is to resume the negotiations at any time.

Shortly before the conclusion of the present round of negotiation, the head of the GDR delegation, Wieland, on behalf of the Warsaw Pact countries, criticized the NATO countries for rejecting all the proposals put forward by the Warsaw Pact countries during the negotiations. He said: West European countries have started deploying new U.S. missiles which pose a new substantial threat to the security of the Warsaw countries. The NATO-Warsaw Pact negotiations on disarmament in central Europe were started in October 1973.

PRC, UK, HONG KONG JOINT VENTURE OPENS IN SHANGHAI

OW161049 Beijing XINHUA in English 0850 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Shanghai, December 16 (XINHUA) -- The Shanghai Yaohua Pilkington Glass Company Ltd, opened here yesterday.

The company, which is preparing to build a large glass plant, is run jointly by the Shanghai Yaohua General Glass Plant, the Shanghai branch of the Bank of China, the China National Glass and Ceramics Company, Pilkington Brothers PLC of Britain and UDI Ltd. of Hong Kong. The jointly-run glass plant, the first of its kind in China's building materials industry, is designed to produce 5.5 million cases of plate glass a year and will import Pilkington technology. It will involve an investment of 236 million yuan (about 118 million U.S. dollars), with the British and Hong Kong firms contributing 25 percent.

XINHUA CITES REAGAN ON U.S.-PRC RELATIONS

OW201210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1158 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Washington, December 19 (XINHUA) -- President Reagan described the U.S.-China relations as having made progress in improving trade and cooperation in the field of high technology. He said that he hopes to find other areas in which to improve and expand the relationship when leaders of the two countries meet early next year.

In an interview published in the latest issue of the weekly magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, Reagan said that he knows China "is uncomfortable with our position on Taiwan," but he does not think U.S. ties with Taiwan inhibit improving relations with China. He said, "We have recognized that there is one China and that its capital is Peking." However, he ignored the feelings and stand of the Chinese people on the Taiwan issue, saying that "we have reiterated time and time again to them that the people of Taiwan are long-time friends and, in fact, once were allies of ours." "We can't cast aside one friend in order to make another."

Asked what will be necessary to develop closer relations with China, Reagan said, "I think we've made great progress. I know that sometimes the Government of the People's Republic has to speak out about this issue, but our trade relations and cooperation in the area of high technology -- all of these things represent milestones and successive steps in improving our relations." He said, "Now, the head of their government is coming here, and I am going there in the spring. We're going to find other areas where we can improve and increase our relationship -- cultural exchanges, things of that kind. All of this, I think, is on a good track. We've made some gains."

U.S. IMPOSES NEW RULES ON TEXTILE IMPORTS

OW191456 Beijing XINHUA in English 1449 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Washington, December 18 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Government has imposed new rules to curb textile imports into the United States, an action which shows that protectionism is being further strengthened in the country.

A statement, issued by the White House on December 16, says that the administration would utilize "additional criteria" for addressing textile import increases in categories not presently controlled "which, if met, will establish a presumption of market disruption or threat thereof." Under the new rules, quotas will be imposed when total imports in that product or category grow more than 30 percent in a year or make up 20 percent of domestic production in that product or category and imports from a single country equal to 1 percent or more of the total U.S. production of that product or category.

It was reported that the government's action was bitterly criticized by American importers and retailers. They said it was "a clear violation of U.S. and international law." A report in the WASHINGTON POST yesterday says that the new standards would affect imports from 36 countries and areas. It could lead to new quotas on 15 categories of Chinese textile imports.

VICE PREMIER WAN LI MEETS AMERICAN PROFESSOR

OW191242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met with Professor Raymond T. Yeh of the computer science department of the University of Maryland, U.S.A., at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon

USTINOV MEETS SOVIET ARMY VETERANS

OW151057 Beijing XINHUA in English 0643 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow, December 14 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov met today with Soviet Army veterans for discussion on how to use their experience more effectively in further strengthening Soviet national defense. In his speech, Ustinov said the deployment of new U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Europe "is extremely dangerous" to peace. "Washington is seeking by all means to upset the rough strategic military parity existing between the United States and the USSR, between the states of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty and to gain military superiority over us," he charged.

The defense minister conveyed Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov's conviction that the veterans will continue to make "a worthy contribution" to Soviet national defense and participate "actively" in the work "to educate the armed forces personnel and all Soviet people, especially the youth, in the fine traditions of the party, people, Army and Navy." Ustinov said that that is one of the most urgent tasks in strengthening the country's defense.

USSR, FINLAND ISSUE STATEMENT ON DISARMAMENT

OW171336 Beijing XINHUA in English 1325 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow, December 17 (XINHUA) -- The USSR and Finland said today they attach much importance to the conference on confidence-building, security measures and disarmament in Europe scheduled to open in Stockholm on January 17 next year.

A joint announcement was published in the press here today on the talks between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and visiting Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen. The announcement says it is important that all participants should, from the very beginning, carry out realistic and effective work and do their utmost to achieve results. Although the international situation is complicated, ways to solve the existing problems in the relations among countries should be found through negotiations, it adds. The two sides also expressed their favor for a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. The Finnish foreign minister arrived here on December 13 and left for home yesterday.

11TH SUPREME SOVIET TO BE ELECTED IN MARCH

OW181610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1459 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow, December 17 (XINHUA) -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) announced in an decree today to elect the 11th Supreme Soviet on March 4, 1983.

The Supreme Soviet, consisting of the Soviet of Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, is the highest organ of state power. According to the Constitution, it will be reelected every five years. At the first joint conference of the two Soviets after the election, the president of its Presidium, who is also the country's president, will be elected, and the new government (the Council of Ministers) formed. The last election on March 4, 1979 elected 1,500 delegates, 750 in each soviet.

NAKASONE ON ELECTIONS, PRC VISIT

OW191904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1858 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo, December 19 (XINHUA) -- Prime Minister and President of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Yasuhiro Nakasone promised today a political line of coordination with the opposition parties in running the Diet.

Talking of his impression on the Lower House election results at a press conference here this afternoon, he said the LDP has undergone a great test and met strong criticism from electors. It will introspect and start anew, he stated.

Election votes counted this afternoon showed the LDP won 250 of the 511 seats, 36 less than it had held before the election. The opposition parties won a total of 245 seats with the remaining 16 seats going to independents. Asked about the LDP loss in the election, Nakasone admitted his party met strong criticism from electors on the political ethics aroused from the Tokyo District Court conviction of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka for accepting bribery. Nakasone expressed his intention to remain in office and said he will consider the LDP stand in accordance with the desire of the populace.

Asked if there is any change in his scheduled visit to China next March, Nakasone said, "I hope no change will take place."

XINHUA ANALYZES JAPANESE ELECTION RESULTS

OW191944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1935 GMT 19 Dec 83

["News Analysis On: Japanese Lower House Election Results" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, December 19 (XINHUA) -- The "political ethics" aroused from the conviction against former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka by the Tokyo District Court on October 12 and the inner-party rivalries for parliamentary candidate nominations are believed to be the major causes for the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) loss in the just-ended Lower House election.

Votes counted this afternoon showed the LDP won 250 of the 511 seats, 36 less than it had held before the election. The opposition parties won a total of 245 seats, with the remaining 16 seats going to independents. Public opinion here believed that, though the LDP adopted measures including tax cuts, administrative and educational reforms to lessen criticism on Tanaka convicted of accepting bribery, criticism from voters in major cities on LDP's money politics was still very severe. Moreover, the LDP was weakened by internal wrangles over nominations coupled with a general aversion of the average Japanese to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's hawk-line policy in diplomacy, defense and education. Altogether 13 old LDP parliamentarians, including Education Minister Mitsuo Setoyama, Labor Minister Akira Ono, Director General of the Defense Agency Kazuo Tanikawa and former Foreign Minister Zentaro Kosaka, lost their parliamentary membership.

The victory of the opposition parties is attributed to their strategy of making the Tanaka issue a focus of attention in the election and to the closest cooperation among them ever known in history. They cooperated in 58 of the 130 electoral districts across the country -- against 42 in the last election. Among the opposition parties, the Socialist Party won 112 seats, up by 11 seats; the Komeito Party 58, up by 24 seats; the Democratic Socialist Party 38, up by seven seats; the Communist Party 26, down by three seats. The LDP has decided to enroll nine independent parliamentarians, thus increasing its seats to 259. The LDP and the opposition are now almost evenly matched in strength in the Lower House.

The voter turnout in the election was the lowest since the end of the last world war, standing at only 67.9 percent, 6.63 percent below that in the 1980 general elections. The poor turnout demonstrated that the people do not believe that the LDP could make a change from corrupt politics. The LDP setback will make the party difficult in manipulating the Diet. [as received] The opposition parties will make offensives against the LDP to seek more say in the Diet.

Within the LDP, the contradiction between the main current faction and the non-main current faction will get fiercer once more on the responsibility for the party's defeat in the election. The non-main current faction has indicated that it would be prudent in nominating Yasuhiro Nakasone for another term as prime minister. Confrontation between the two factions is expected to break out on the nomination and election of the prime minister, the formation of the cabinet and the choosing of the secretary general, chairman of the Executive Council and chairman of the Policy Affairs Council of the party. The Japanese political situation would tend to turbulence. However, Nakasone indicated today that the special session of the Diet would be convened to form a new cabinet within the year as scheduled.

JAPANESE HELP GROW RICE SUCCESSFULLY IN HENAN

OW191204 Beijing XINHUA in English 1154 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Zhengzhou, December 19 (XINHUA) -- Chinese and Japanese agronomists have successfully grown rice in non-irrigated wheat-growing areas in Henan Province, central China.

The agronomists reaped more than 40,000 kilograms of rice from 6.6 hectares of experimental field, a yield of over 6,000 kilograms per hectare. Chinese non-glutinous hybrid rice strains were sown directly in the fields rather than transplanted from seedling beds, after the wheat crop was harvested. The region's summer and autumn rains were supplemented by irrigation. Peasants in north China traditionally grow corn in harvested wheat fields. The agronomists' success will create conditions for changing crop patterns in non-irrigated areas, experts said.

Taking part in the experiment were Professor Seiichi Akamatsu of Japan, and agrotechnicians from the Henan Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Department and the Xinxiang prefectural Agricultural Bureau.

Chinese agronomists began test-planting rice in non-irrigated farmland in Henan since 1975. The total area under the experiment came to more than 6,000 hectares this year.

KAMPUCUEAN DELEGATION MEETS FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN

OW192130 Beijing XINHUA in English 1440 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Fuzhou, December 19 (XINHUA) -- Xiang Nan, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial Party Committee, called on the Democratic Kampuchean delegation headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, here today.

Xiang Nan extended a warm welcome to Samdech and Madame Sihanouk, Prime Minister Son Sann and Vice-President Khieu Samphan on their friendship visit to the province. He said that the Kampuchean people had been waging struggle against Vietnamese aggression for five years. "We hailed every news of your victory," he added.

Samdech Sihanouk said the friendly sentiments of the people of Fujian and Fuzhou towards the Kampuchean people were a support and encouragement to them. Then Xiang Nan hosted a banquet for the Kampuchean guests.

This morning, the distinguished guests visited the Fuzhou No 1 Lacquerware Factory and a general carving factory, in the company of Provincial Governor Hu Ping and Adviser to the Chinese Foreign Ministry Han Nianlong. In the afternoon, the Kampuchean guests watched volley ball and badminton games at Fuzhou indoor stadium. They attended a cultural evening arranged by the provincial People's Government.

DK RADIO CITED ON PRC-SRV 'SECRET CONTACTS'

OW200818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0633 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA) -- Democratic Kampuchea reiterated its demand today for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from its territory and said this is the only way for Vietnam to hopefully improve its relations with neighboring countries.

This was stated in a commentary by Radio Democratic Kampuchea on a rumor of Vietnam that Hanoi is having "secret contacts" with China over the Kampuchean problem. It said the rumor, spread by Hanoi at a time when it is besieged by difficulties both at home and abroad, is aimed at reducing pressure from the international demand for the withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea and easing people's discontent at home. Recalling the Chinese refutation of the rumor on December 14, the commentary said the world community will continue to put pressure on Vietnam if the latter refuses to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea.

RENMIN RIBAO REVIEWS SRV PRESENCE IN KAMPUCHEA

HK161114 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Dec 83 p 6

["Year-End Review" by Wang Zhiguang: "New Situation of Struggle Waged by Kampuchean People To Resist Vietnam and Defend Their Country"]

[Text] The year 1983, which will come to an end soon, is a year in which the Kampuchean people united and conducted struggle, gaining steady progress on the road to resisting Vietnam and defend their country, and is also a year in which the Vietnamese regional hegemonism irrevocably stepped onto the road of decline and placed itself in a more difficult and isolated position.

Five years have elapsed since the Vietnamese authorities invaded and occupied Kampuchea. Since its invasion of Kampuchea in 1979, each dry season, the Vietnamese invading forces have been wont to launch the so-called "dry-season offensives." During these periods, fighting on the Kampuchean battlefield often becomes most fierce. In the fifth dry season from November 1982 to May 1983, although the Vietnamese troops launched the so-called offensive on the Kampuchean battlefield, their difficulties were even greater and their strength fell short of their wishes. As a result, the offensive was quickly crushed by the patriotic troops and people of Kampuchea.

In this year's initial period, aside from two minor attacks in Pailin and Yangdenkun [2254 4098 2492] launched by the Vietnamese troops in January on the patriotic armed forces of Kampuchea, the battlefield was relatively quiet for a time. At the end of March and the beginning of April, Vietnam transferred its crack troops from the eastern and northern parts of Kampuchea and used its sophisticated heavy and chemical weapons to launch a large-scale offensive on the western battlefield of Kampuchea. They threatened to "launch this offensive to crush the resistance movement." However, the troops of Democratic Kampuchea adopted mobile and flexible strategy and tactics, evaded the main enemy forces, outflanked the enemy to his rear guard, and attacked the Vietnamese invaders from the flank and back. At the same time, they made use of the weakness of the enemy's rear guard and launched large-scale offensives on the Siem Reap-No 6 highway as well as in provinces such as Battambang, Pursat, and Koh Kong. Thus, the enemy was attacked on several fronts and it was hard for them to deal with their troubles. In this way, the patriotic armed forces of Kampuchea not only maintained their own effective strength, but also turned the passive situation into an active situation, and quickly crushed the so-called "dry-season offensive" launched by the Vietnamese troops.

After the rain season began in May, the rain hardly ever stopped and the roads became wet and muddy. The Vietnamese troops had to confine themselves in cities or in forts along the communications routes. At this time, the patriotic armed forces were particularly active, and they launched extensive attacks. From Siem Reap and Preah Vihear in the north to Pursat and Battambang in the west, and further to Koh Kong in the south, more than 100 strongholds of the Vietnamese troops were eradicated. On numerous occasions, small armed groups of the patriotic forces went deep into the enemy occupied areas and the enemy rear guard to attack the Vietnamese and the puppet troops. Some newspapers and periodicals in the West said that during the rain season, the guerillas constituted "an ever-increasing threat" to the areas occupied by the vietnamese troops.

Having an overall review of the battle in Kampuchea in the past 12 months, we can see that the situation is becoming more and more favorable for the Kampuchean anti-Vietnamese armed forces, and more and more unfavorable for the Vietnamese aggressors. The Vietnamese military strategy after the invasion of Kampuchea is to drive the Kampuchean anti-Vietnamese armed forces into a strip of territory of the Kampuchean-Thai border, break them up into many pockets, and wipe them out one by one. However, the Kampuchean anti-Vietnamese armed forces have not been wiped out after 5 years of bloody battle, but instead have gradually grown. Now, starting from the forests and mountainous areas on the border, the forces march deep into the interior, launch guerrilla warfare in plains, and assault major bases and communications lines of the Vietnamese troops more frequently. The patriotic armed forces are active in every province throughout the country, even around and in Phnom Penh. Although the Vietnamese invading troops, superior in terms of quantity and equipment, can still launch some offensives at present, they are becoming weaker and weaker and can hardly launch any relatively large-scale military operation.

The development of the situation on the Kampuchean battlefield has shown that although invading troops with superior force can possibly defeat the weak forces of an invaded nation in regular warfare, they are helpless in face of the ever-developing patriotic armed struggle of the people.

This change in the situation is because the Kampuchean patriotic forces of various factions have strengthened their unity in the past 12 months and thus have pushed ahead the development of the anti-Vietnamese struggle. After the establishment of the Democratic Kampuchean coalition government in July last year, a new situation in which all people unite as one in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors has emerged in the country. The patriotic forces of various factions have made concerted efforts on the diplomatic as well as the military fronts and have exerted tremendous influence. In March, on the eve of the large-scale offensive launched by the Vietnamese troops, the coalition government declared that the three parties were determined to strengthen cooperation and uphold armed struggle. In April and May, Prince Sihanouk twice inspected Kampuchea and presided over cabinet meetings of the coalition government to further deliberate on strengthening the military and political cooperation in the common struggle against the Vietnamese. The patriotic armed forces of the three parties have coordinated with each other on the battlefield and have thus stepped up their attacks on the Vietnamese aggressors.

A just cause enjoys abundant support. Over the past year or so, the struggle of the Kampuchean people to resist Vietnamese aggression and defend their country has continued to enjoy wide sympathy and support from the international community. At the conference of foreign ministers from nonaligned countries, held in March in New Delhi, most of those who spoke at the conference demanded the restoration of the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea. Soon afterward, at the seventh summit conference of the nonaligned countries, a document was finally adopted, which required that all foreign troops be withdrawn from Kampuchea and that the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Kampuchea be respected. The two conferences of foreign ministers of ASEAN countries, which were successively held in March and June, also reiterated the consistent stand of the ASEAN countries on the Kampuchean issue, requiring the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea so the Kampuchean people may solve their problems without foreign interference. The solemn stand of the ASEAN countries on the Kampuchean issue was also supported by the United States, Japan, and the EEC. At the end of April and the beginning of May, the Malaysian, Chinese, Bengalese, Korean, Mauritanian, and Pakistani ambassadors to Democratic Kampuchea presented their credentials to the leaders of the Democratic Kampuchean government on Kampuchean territory. This shows that the coalition government enjoys wide international support and high prestige.

This year, at the 38th UN General Assembly, for the first time, a report by the credentials committee on the credentials of delegates to this UN General Assembly, including Democratic Kampuchea, was passed without a vote. The legitimate UN seat of Democratic Kampuchea was thus protected smoothly. Then, another resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority, on a vote of 105 to 23, which required the withdrawal of Vietnamese invading troops from Kampuchea. It reflects the common understanding and strong demand of the international community on this issue. At five successive UN General Assemblies since the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese delegate has been in a defensive position. This fully shows how isolated it is among the international community.

However, the Vietnamese authorities still stubbornly adhere to their expansionist policies. Over the past year, the people in power in Hanoi have refused to implement the General Assembly resolutions on the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. On the other hand, they employed various kinds of trickery in order to deceive the international community into accepting the fait accompli of the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Kampuchea. The so-called "summit meeting of the three Indochinese nations" orchestrated by Vietnam issued a statement to crown the Vietnamese invading army, which has trampled on Kampuchean soil for more than 4 years, the laurel of "volunteers" and announced the gradual withdrawal of some troops from Kampuchea in order to lessen the pressure from the international community forcing them to do so. On a visit to some ASEAN nations, the Vietnamese foreign minister glibly suggested that the ASEAN and the Indochinese nations should "advance through ASEAN and the Indochinese nations should "advance through consultations" and repeatedly peddled such things as "dialogues between blocs" and "regional conferences" in order to resist the enforcement of the UN General Assembly resolutions on the Kampuchean issue. In addition, the Vietnamese authorities repeatedly sing the same old tune of a "Chinese threat" and say that the Kampuchean issue "is a problem between China and Vietnam" in order to lower the ASEAN nations' guard against Vietnamese regional hegemony and to impair relations between the ASEAN nations and China. In addition, Vietnam threatens the ASEAN nations with war. The Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea have repeatedly invaded Thai territory. Nguyen Co Thach openly threatened that if the ASEAN nations continue to adhere to their policy on the Kampuchean issue, the "opposition" between them and Vietnam will gradually "escalate."

The stubborn and arrogant attitude with which Vietnam handles the Kampuchean issue is encouraged and supported by the Soviet Union. Soviet aid to Vietnam, which amounts to more than \$1 million a day, enables it to continue the aggressive war against Kampuchea. In March this year, on the eve of Vietnam's launching of a large-scale offensive in Kampuchea, the Soviet Union steadily transported vast quantities of war material to the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea as military support to the offensive launched by Vietnam. This year, Kapitsa, Soviet deputy foreign minister, has made several visits to some ASEAN nations, urging them to accept the "fait accompli in Kampuchea." In November, a Soviet party and government delegation headed by Aliyev visited Vietnam. Their joint statement stated that the Soviet Union "fully supports" Vietnam's "foreign policy."

At present, there are numerous Vietnamese troop movements in Kampuchea. They are making preparations for the large-scale military operations which will be launched in the dry season. No matter how hard the Vietnamese authorities struggle, they cannot save themselves from being defeated in Kampuchea. With the support and sympathy of the international community, the Kampuchean people will certainly be able to score greater victories in their fight against Vietnam to protect their country.

SCIENCE EXCHANGE ACCORD SIGNED WITH THAILAND

OW181650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] Bangkok, December 18 (XINHUA) -- A summary record was signed here today at the conclusion of the fifth session of the Sino-Thai Joint Committee on Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

According to the record, the Thai side agreed to fulfil 15 Chinese requests on exchanges of seedlings and animal species, training and study tour programs for Chinese personnel in forestry, agriculture and geology. The Chinese side agreed to fulfill 16 Thai requests on agricultural, health, industrial, and science and technology projects.

The session, held from December 9 to 18, also discussed the possibility of expanding joint research activities and exchanges of technical personnel to provide advices for projects of mutual interests. The Chinese delegation was led by Li Ke, foreign economic relations and trade minister's representative, and the Thai team by Praphat Limpabandhu, deputy minister of foreign affairs. It was agreed that the next session would be held in the second quarter of 1985 in Beijing.

PRC WOMEN'S DELEGATION LEAVES THAILAND

OW171321 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Bangkok, December 17 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese women's delegation headed by Vice-Chairman Huang Ganying of the National Women's Federation of China wound up its 15-day visit to Thailand and left here for home today.

Speaking at the airport before departure, Huang Ganying recalled the broad contacts her delegation had made during its stay here with women of different circles. She said the visit was a success as it had helped them understand their Thai sisters better.

Prapak Skulratana, chairman of the National Council of Women of Thailand who had accompanied the Chinese delegation throughout its 15 days' stay, expressed satisfaction with their visit. The visit had strengthened the friendship between the women of the two countries, she said, adding she wished to visit China sometime next year.

During its stay, the Chinese delegation was received on different occasions by Princess Sirinthon, Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun and Senate Speaker Charubut Ruangsuwan.

HU CONGRATULATES SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERS

OW191606 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, today sent a message of congratulations to Dolores Ibarruri and Gerardo Iglesias, on their reelection as the chairman and the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist party respectively.

The message says, "On behalf of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and in my own name, I extend to you warm congratulations. We wish the Spanish Communist Party new successes in the struggle for strengthening unity, for democracy and socialism and for safeguarding world peace. May the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Spanish Communist Parties be strengthened and develop further."

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH AUSTRIA ON TRUCK TECHNOLOGY

OW171452 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 17 (XINHUA) -- China will use Austrian technology to manufacture heavy-duty trucks, under an agreement concluded here today. The technology transfer contract was signed at a ceremony attended by Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

She said at the function that she believed this important project of economic and technical cooperation between China and Austria would be followed by many others in the future. The 10-year contract allows China to use Austrian technology to build 10,000 heavy-duty trucks a year, including articulated trucks, dump-trucks, and cross-country military vehicles.

Steyr-Daimler-Puch in Austria will transfer all technical documentation, data and patent rights needed to produce the trucks. The Austrian firm will also train Chinese technicians and workers, send specialists to China to give technical advice and provide consulting services for the development of a technical center and the revamping of existing vehicle factories.

Zhang Cundao, general manager of the China National Automotive Industry Import and Export Corporation, Fang Jie, chairman of the board of the Heavy Duty Truck Industry Cooperation, Michael Malzacher and Johan J. Feichtinger, chairman and vice-chairman of the board of Steyr-Daimler-Puch, signed the contract on behalf of the two sides.

FRG ECONOMY SHOWS SIGNS OF 'UNSTEADY GROWTH'

OW161334 Beijing XINHUA in English 1319 GMT 16 Dec 83

["Yearender: Federal German Economy Shows Signs of Upturn" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bonn, December 16 (XINHUA correspondent Xia Zhimian) -- At a time when the European economy remains stagnant on the whole, the economy in Federal Germany, after three years of recession, has showed signs of a rebound as the year 1983 is drawing to an end.

Since an upturn emerged at the beginning of the year, the country's economy has registered a certain growth. But the growth appeared to be very unsteady. However, the situation changed at the beginning of the second half of the year. A government-appointed committee of economics professors, popularly known as the "five wise men," in a November report predicted more optimistically than the government that the nation's economic growth rate next year would range from 2.5 percent to 3 percent with the number of unemployed estimated at 2.2 million to 2.3 million and a price increase of 2 percent.

Other economic research institutions, the federal bank, the Federal Economic Ministry and industrialists predicted that there would be a sustained recovery next year. In the light of the present economic situation, such optimistic predictions are with good grounds. The country's gross national product during the third quarter of this year recorded a net 1.7 percent increase over the same period of last year and the business income rose by 6.1 percent. The incomes of most industrial enterprises increased in varying degrees except the traditional industries like steel, coal and ship-building. What is more significant is that orders from abroad in the third quarter increased by 6.6 percent compared with the same period of last year and orders for machinery and equipment rose by 21 percent in October. Unemployment remains serious but the increase of joblessness last month was much smaller than in the same period of last year. Thanks to stability in energy prices, slower pay increase, a downturn of interest rates and lower exchange rates of the mark -- all this helps Federal Germany enhance the competitiveness of its exports and boost its economic development.

When Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government came to power in October last year, Federal Germany, like other Western nations, was faced with a difficult economic situation marked by high unemployment, huge fiscal deficits and decline in production for years. Economists are convinced that the present upturn in the country's economy is the outcome of the moderate economic austerity policy pursued by Mr Kohl's government. The policy consists in cutting government spending and reducing the burden of the business sector in order to promote economic development. At the same time, the government has refrained from making bit cutbacks in spending on social welfare so as not to cause social unrest. The reality over the past year has proved that Mr Kohl's government has steadily attained its goal.

But there are still some uncertainties affecting the nation's economic development. Since the economic recession, the workers' wages have been declining in real terms for three years in a row (1980-1982) and the pay increase is expected to be a minus next year. Now as the economy is on an upturn, tough wage negotiations lie ahead next year. Any large-scale strikes would have an adverse effect on the economic growth.

The developing countries have incurred huge debts and their repayment ability is weakening; other Western European countries' economic recovery has been slowing down. All these factors would affect Federal German exports.

The Federal German economy has also two fundamental weak points. First, since the government has to spend billions of marks to rescue the unpromising traditional steel, coal and ship-building industries in order to reduce unemployment and maintain social stability, the government is not in a position to spend much money to develop new industries and create more job opportunities. Secondly, the amount of capital owned by Federal German enterprises has steadily decreased (down from 31.4 percent of the total capital in 1967 to 18.5 percent in 1982). This has not only weakened the nation's capability to cope with any possible emergencies but also affected the initiative and innovative spirit of the enterprises.

To size up the nation's economic situation, most observers here believe that the tempo of current economic recovery in Federal Germany will not be as fast as in the past, but the slow growth might last until the end of the 80's.

WAN LI MEETS GDR CHEMICAL INDUSTRY DELEGATION

OW191430 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met with a delegation of chemical industry from the German Democratic Republic led by Minister of the Chemical Industry Guenther Wyschofsky, at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

In a friendly conversation, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, Wan Li extended a warm welcome to the first minister leading a delegation to China from the German Democratic Republic in the past 20 years. He added that both China and the German Democratic Republic are socialist countries. There exist broad prospects for expanding cooperation in the economic, trade, scientific, technical and cultural fields, he stressed.

Wyschofsky said that the delegation's visits to Beijing, Shanghai, Nanjing and Xian helped deepen the understanding of China. The two sides held good talks on strengthening cooperation in chemical industry and other fields, he added.

Present on the occasion were Qin Zhongda and Feng Bohua, Chinese minister and vice-minister of chemical industry, and Rolf Berthold, ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to China.

QIAO SHI MEETS ROMANIAN PARTY MEMBERS

OW191238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA) -- Qiao Shi, alternate member of the secretariat of the Chinese communist party central committee this evening met and feted Nicolae Mihalache, member and deputy head of the organization department, of the Romanian Communist Party (RCP) Central Committee.

Mihalache and Constantin Sirbu of the Propaganda Department of the RCP Central Committee arrived in China on December 5 as reporters for the RCP Central Committee. At meetings held in Beijing, Shanghai, Hangzhou, Guangzhou and Fushan, they gave report on the work of the Romanian Communist Party and economic development. The guests will leave here for home tomorrow.

BEIJING RALLY MARKS YUGOSLAV ARMY DAY

OW191326 Beijing XINHUA in English 1315 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA) -- More than 800 officers and soldiers of the Chinese People's Liberation Army today joined Yugoslav Embassy officials in a rally marking the 42nd anniversary of the founding of the Yugoslav People's Army.

The rally, held at a Beijing artillery division, was attended by Yugoslav Ambassador to China, Sava Obradovic, and Military Attache of the Yugoslav Embassy here, Radosav Djordjevic. In his address to the rally, Radosav Djordjevic called for strengthening armed forces, national defense and modernization to defend world peace.

The Yugoslav military attache also awarded Yugoslav "best soldier" decorations to three outstanding PLA soldiers. The Yugoslav diplomats earlier visited an exhibition on the history of this PLA division and watched a display of military skills.

RENMIN RIBAO ON YUGOSLAVIA'S ECONOMIC SITUATION

HK190801 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Dec 83 p 7

["Year-end Review" by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Yan Zheng and Radio Beijing international service reporter Zhao Chenghong: "Pressing Ahead While Overcoming Difficulties"]

[Text] The year 1983 is marked by Yugoslavia's struggle against serious economic difficulties and its successes in this struggle. During this year, under the leadership of the League of Communists, the Yugoslav people have overcome the unfavorable influence produced by the world economy and have made preparations in all fields for implementing the long-term program for economic stability and for bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in the economic situation.

In the first half of this year, the economic situation in Yugoslavia was rather grave. Industrial production showed a declining tendency; production of some export goods was affected or even suspended for lack of raw materials. Difficulties also appeared in the repayment of due foreign debts. Inflation was serious and some consumer goods were in short supply. In order to change this unfavorable situation, the Yugoslav Government adopted a series of measures. In early July, the Federal Chamber adopted decrees and decisions on credits and loans to ensure the repayment of debts on time. In addition, the government also negotiated with Western countries to reschedule the payment of old loans and to contract new loans. In summer this year, the work to draw up the "Program for Prolonged Economic Stability" was accomplished. In late July, the Federal Chamber approved the final part of the program and adopted relevant resolutions on the implementation of the program. All departments were required to make great efforts to increase production and exports, restrict investment and consumption, strengthen labor integration, and further perfect the self-administration system to overcome difficulties.

The situation began to improve in the second half of this year. Industrial production recovered quickly. In September, industry grew by 2.4 percent over the same period last year and grew by 4.9 percent in October over the same period last year. This not only stopped the declining tendency in the first half of this year, but also effected a 1 percent average monthly increase in the first 10 months. What we should particularly mention here is that Yugoslavia has made unremitting efforts to readjust its irrational industrial structure to the orientation of relying mainly on its own strength to develop raw materials and basic industries. As a result, coal production this year has increased markedly, showing an 8 percent average monthly increase in the first 10 months. The production of iron, copper, aluminum, and building materials has also increased by a large margin.

In the field of agriculture, this year has marked the third successive year of good harvest, despite the drought, because of the extensive use of improved seeds, sowing in good time, the strengthening of field management, the adoption of new farming techniques, and the readjustment of purchasing prices for farm products. The harvest yield of summer-harvested wheat amounted to 5.6 million tons, which was the highest yield since 1978. The state has purchased 3.9 million tons of wheat, which is an all-time high. The output of corn is expected to be more than 10 million tons. The good agricultural harvest not only satisfied the needs in domestic markets and enabled the state to eliminate rationing on some goods, but also provided goods for export. This year, Yugoslavia has begun to export grain, including 1.5 million tons of corn. Yugoslav comrades said that giving full play to the potential role of agriculture to increase grain and foodstuff exports constitutes one of the important conditions for realizing the long-term stability program.

Another positive change that is worth noticing is the great decrease in the deficit in the balance of international payments. According to statistics, the adverse balance of international payments for Yugoslavia in 1982 was \$1.43 billion, while by the end of this year, the red figure will have been reduced to 300 - 400 million. The deficit in the balance of international payments and 92 percent of foreign debts relate to Western countries, so greatly increasing exports to developed Western countries and reducing imports from these countries will decisively improve Yugoslavia's international economic position.

Income from tourism has long played an important role in balancing Yugoslavia's international payments. This year, although the economic recession in Europe brought difficulties to Yugoslavia's tourism, it still achieved marked results in this field by improving service quality and providing 10 percent preferential treatment for purchases with foreign exchange. Up to 20 October, foreign exchange income earned by the tourist industry reached \$812 million, increasing by 29 percent over the same period last year. It is expected the income by the end of the year will reach \$1.15 billion.

Moreover, in light of the reform requirements stipulated by the long-term program, progress has been made also in the fields of overcoming localism and the practice of self-isolation and strengthening labor and capital integration and cooperation. Cooperation and coordinated actions taken by various localities and labor organizations with banks have also developed.

In the past year, many positive changes have occurred in the Yugoslav economic situation but, at the same time, some unfavorable factors also exist. For example, some economic targets could not be fulfilled according to plans; there was a shortage of energy and electricity was, in general, except in a certain republic, short by 20 percent; productivity remained at a low level; losses incurred by enterprises remained serious; inflation rose above the ceiling laid down by state plans; and workers' real income in the first 8 months of this year fell by 10 percent against the same period last year. All this shows that Yugoslavia's economy is still in a difficult position. As Premier Planinc said, it has to take at least 2 to 3 years to solve the most difficult economic problems. However, Yugoslav comrades have confidence and believe that so long as they forge ahead along the course charted by the long-term program, they will certainly shift their economy step by step onto the path of steady development.

AMBASSADOR TO YUGOSLAVIA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW200810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade, December 19 (XINHUA) -- Xie Li, new Chinese ambassador to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, presented his credentials to Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, here today.

During their cordial conversation, President Spiljak expressed satisfaction at the swift development of Yugoslav-Chinese relations in all fields. He said that the all-round cooperation between China and Yugoslavia is in the extensive interests of peace, world stability and cooperation on an equal footing. The wide exchanges of experience between the two countries will help enrich the knowledge of socialist construction in the two countries. Ambassador Xie Li arrived here on December 14.

XINHUA REVIEWS 1983 DEVELOPMENTS IN POLAND

OW170137 Beijing XINHUA in English 0052 GMT 17 Dec 83

["Year-ender: Poland's Comforts and Worries" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Warsaw, December 17 (XINHUA correspondent Jing Wuwu) -- To review the passing year of 1983 here is to find that Poland is on the one hand at the early dawn of its extrication from the current crisis, and on the other still faced with many difficulties.

Signs show an upturn in the economy. In August 1982, Poland's industry touched the bottom and began to climb up after 20 straight months of decline, and this trend has continued this year. According to the Polish Statistics Bureau, the sales of industrial products in the first 10 months of this year were 8.1 percent higher than that in the same period of last year. In the mining sector, coal production is expected to reach 190 million tons. The manufacturing industry also registered an increase over last year. Thus the planned four percent annual increase in the sales of industrial products will be over-fulfilled, making the year the first since 1979 to witness an industrial growth. In agriculture, grain production stood at 22 million tons or 900,000 tons more than that of last year, representing a harvest the country has not seen for many years. Potato output reached 36 million tons, and sugar beet production was higher than the average level of the past few years.

Foreign trade also turned for the better. In the first 10 months of this year, export increased 13.7 percent while import rose 12.5 percent, as compared with the same period of last year. Poland achieved a favorable balance of 1.3 billion U.S. dollars in its trade with the capitalist countries this year. The auspicious trend in foreign trade had been one of the important factors that helped recover Poland's economy, particularly its industry.

Scarcity of supply has been somewhat relaxed this year. The supplies of a variety of industrial consumer goods increased and food rations were guaranteed. Leather shoes, soap, cigarettes and some other daily necessities are no longer rationed, although meat and butter rationing persists. As a result the Polish people who have suffered a lot from the shortage of supplies can now have a breathing spell, and that is why more and more Polish journals and observers are becoming cautiously optimistic about the country's economy.

In the political field, the Polish authorities have continued to carry out reforms and conduct consultations and "social dialogue." This increased the socio-political stability in the country, reduced social unrest and the people's discontent. People now can see some hope from the improving economy and welcome the signs of social stability.

It was under this economic and political situation that Poland lifted the state of siege last July. However, the country is still deep in difficulties. Industrial production, though it showed a small increase, only equalled to a little over 80 percent of the level in 1979, the year before the crisis. Food production was still not enough to meet the needs of the country. The animal husbandry continued to decline owing to the shortage of feeds. The state purchase of animals for slaughter dropped by a big margin in comparison with last year, therefore meat supplies can hardly be guaranteed next year.

Inflation this year is still standing at a rate of 25 percent. Official statistics show that the people's cash income in the first ten months this year was 27 percent higher than in the corresponding period of last year, while the retail value of the state commerce (calculated on fixed prices) only increased seven percent. So the demand is still much higher than supply.

Poland's problems in the socio-political field are even more difficult to solve. The society's confidence in the authorities is far from recovered. Editor-in-chief of the newspaper ZYCIE WARSZAWY Zdzislaw Morawski admitted in an article published on November 15: "A substantial part of the people have no confidence in the actions taken by the government." Given domestic and international factors, a lot of contradictions that led to the August 1980 unrest remain unsolved. The underground organizations of the Solidarity Union and other political opposition forces are still very active, although they are now very weak after suffering a great setback. That is why the government recently dispatched military action groups to the urban and rural areas all over the country. As a government official has said, "a sharp political struggle is going on."

All these indicate that it is difficult for the Polish situation to return to complete normalization in the near future. It is with mixed feelings of hopes and worries that Poland is entering the year of 1984.

HUNGARIAN ENVOY HONORS PUBLISHING HOUSE

OW191744 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA) -- Hungarian ambassador to China, Ivan Laslo hosted a dinner here this evening in honor of China's World Culture Publishing House, which in October issued a translation of the Hungarian book, "A Sketch Portrait Against Historical Background."

The volume, published by the Budapest Sower Publishing House in 1982, recounts the life of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, from his poverty-stricken youth to his activities as a party and state leader. It also reviews the policies and principles of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. The book was written by the noted Hungarian writer and political commentator, Laszlo Gyurko. Translators and editors of the Chinese edition of the book were invited to the dinner.

BULGARIA REFORMS ITS INVESTMENT POLICIES

HK191209 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAobao Chinese 28 Nov 83 p 11

["Foreign Experience" column by Pei Lin: "Reform of Bulgaria's Investment Policy"]

[Text] In the process of pushing through the new economic system, the Bulgarian Government has adopted a series of reform measures regarding problems in fixed assets investment. The reform is being carried out centering on raising economic results.

In the past, such problems as overextension of the capital construction front, investment in excess of the budget, and large-scale construction projects which could not be completed on schedule existed in Bulgaria's fixed assets investment, with the result that the increase in productive capacity stipulated by the state's annual plan could not be fulfilled. In view of this situation, the Bulgarian Government has adopted the following measures:

1. Determine investment aspects. The government has stipulated that investment must primarily be used for replacing and transforming existing enterprises and on major construction projects vital to the national economy.
2. Reduce the number of uncompleted projects. Concentrate manpower and material resources, reinforce the construction force in particular, and pay close attention to the construction of projects already started. At the same time, redetermine the time limit of construction projects already being carried out, and call on all sectors concerned to cooperate and to guarantee completion on schedule in order to reduce "stubbly projects."
3. Develop investment competition. Apart from major construction projects of national significance, state investment construction projects in general should be awarded to the construction units best qualified in order to spur those construction units and enterprises with poor management to change their work style and to improve efficiency.
4. Strengthen state appraisal of the preliminary work of construction projects. Before the feasibility study report and the design assignment proposal of a construction project are examined and approved, examination and approval will be carried out by the state technical-economic appraisal committee. All ministries, commissions, and provincial people's committees must set up technical-economic appraisal committees; the highest technical-economic appraisal committee belongs to the State Planning Commission.
5. Enforce the contract system. The economic organization that obtains a bank loan for carrying out construction by means of competition must sign an investment loan contract with the bank. A contract must also be signed between the construction unit and the construction enterprise. If the construction enterprise cannot complete the construction project on schedule for internal reasons, it will be fined 0.03 percent of the value of construction and installation work per day for breaking the contract. All contracts are protected by law.
6. Implement a construction project responsibility system. Participants in all construction projects are responsible for the project they build, and their wages and income will be linked to the condition of the project completed. There can be no exceptions, particularly in the case of leading cadres directly in charge of the project. If the project is delayed because of dereliction of duty on the part of the leading cadres, economic, disciplinary, and even legal sanctions will be imposed on them according to the seriousness of their case. Moreover, if, as a result of a policy mistake, the state technical-economic appraisal committee approves a technically backward project with poor economic results and causes state assets to sustain losses, it also will be subject to punishment.

PENG CHONG GIVES FAREWELL RECEPTION IN BOGOTA

OW172356 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1455 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Bogota, 14 Dec (XINHUA) -- Peng Chong, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, gave a farewell reception this evening at the Chinese Embassy in Colombia to end the visit to Colombia by the Chinese NPC delegation.

(Eduardo Mesatorre Sarmiento), first deputy speaker of the Colombian Senate, (Roberto Oyos Castanillo), second deputy speaker of the Chamber of Representatives; Misael Pastrana Borrero, former president; (Alfonso Gomez), minister of interior; Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, minister of justice; and Colombian friends from various other circles attended the reception. Deputy leader Zeng Tao and all the members of the Chinese NPC delegation and Chinese Ambassador to Colombia Tao Dazhao were present at the reception.

Vice Chairman Peng Chong thanked the Colombian Congress and friends of various circles at the reception for the great hospitality accorded the Chinese delegation. He said that the delegation had a very pleasant stay in Colombia and the visit was very successful. The Chinese NPC delegation has successfully concluded its 8-day visit to Colombia and will leave Bogota for home tomorrow.

Delegation Ends Visit

OW160807 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Bogota, December 15 (XINHUA) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur has expressed hope for more cultural exchanges between Colombia and China.

He told Peng Chong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, at a meeting today that his country is looking forward to receiving various kinds of cultural and artists groups from China. He said exchanges between Colombia and China, economic or political, have increased in the past few years.

Peng Chong, who ended his eight-day visit to the country later today, said at the meeting that the visit had enabled him to better understand the efforts exerted by the Colombian people in their economic construction. He repeated China's invitation for Betancur to visit China. He also invited the chairman of the Colombian Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives to visit China, who accepted the invitation.

PRC DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ARGENTINA

OW170120 Beijing XINHUA in English 0106 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 17 (XINHUA) -- Qian Zhengying, head of the Chinese Government delegation and minister of water resources and electric power, returned here by air early this morning after attending the inaugural ceremony of Argentina's new president Raul Alfonsin on December 10.

ARGENTINA'S ELECTION RESULTS CALLED 'GRATIFYING'

HK161408 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Dec 83 p 6

[Article by reporter Guan Yanzhong "dispatched" from Buenos Aires: "Gratifying Results Obtained in the Course of Democratization in Latin America"]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Dec -- On 10 December, Argentina's new president Alfonsin was sworn into office, officially ending this country's 17-year military rule, with the democratic system resumed. Eighty-nine delegations from foreign countries attended the ceremony to mark the inauguration of President Alfonsin, sharing the joy of the Argentine people, who had realized democracy after struggle.

The leaders of various countries in Latin America and well-known figures who came to attend the inaugural ceremony put a high value on the great significance of reestablishing a democratic government in Argentina and expressed their determination to show unity in bringing about the realization of their common aspirations for the progress of democratization in Latin America. They have treated the gratifying results achieved by Argentina as "a tremendous victory for the whole of Latin America." President Siles of Bolivia expressed a desire to "joining all the leaders of Latin America in consolidating democracy and social peace in America." President Monge of Costa Rica said: "America in turmoil will also respond to the inspiration coming from Argentina."

In recent years, the people of some Latin American countries under military rule have opposed military dictatorship. The ever-growing struggle for democracy has become an irresistible trend. For a long period of time, the despotic rule of the military in these countries has not only subjected their own people to political oppression but also has caused a deep social economic crisis. People have become increasingly aware that "without democracy, there is no future for Latin America" and that they must realize democratization in the whole of Latin America and oppose any attempt to use violence to change the course of democratization.

Some enlightened people in Latin America hold that the realization of democratization also plays an important role in fighting for the economic development of various countries and promoting regional intergration. "Democracy is a road to integration, and integration is a means to do away with reliance on developed industrial powers." At present, various countries in Latin American are suffering from a general depression. Production has dropped continuously. Inflation is serious. The pressure from foreign debts is very great. These difficulties have exacerbated social contradictions and affected the stability of the political situation. To strengthen regional cooperation with various countries, use political democratization to stimulate the realization of regional economic integration, and join forces in overcoming difficulties standing in the way -- this has become the common wish of many countries in Latin America.

Of course, given the different conditions of various countries in this region, and a turmoil of complicated contradictions, the road to the realization of political democratization and economic integration in Latin America is not flat and even. But it can be believed that the people of Latin America will overcome their difficulties and continuously advance in their struggle.

JIEFANGJUN BAO ON PARTY RECTIFICATION WORK

OW200540 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] JIEFANGJUN BAO today published a commentator's article, entitled "Further Increase Our Confidence in Straightening Out Our Party Style."

The article says: Is there anyone who lacks confidence in our ability to fundamentally improve our party style? He should take a look at a report that a certain division of the Beijing PLA units has vigorously curbed the four kinds of unhealthy practices about which the masses have a lot of complaints. Unhealthy practices which prevailed in our party since the 10-year internal turmoil is what the party's Central Committee is resolved to eliminate during the current party rectification. The whole party supports this decision, and the people throughout the country welcome it. However, some comrades still have a question in their minds about our ability to fundamentally improve our party style through party rectification. Of course, straightening out our party style is something which is easier said than done. How, then, to increase the confidence of some of our comrades? The success of the above-mentioned division of the Beijing PLA units in curbing the four kinds of unhealthy practices has provided us with a convincing case. The division's leading body was set up only recently, but it has achieved impressive results in rectifying the malpractices and was commended by the leadership of the Beijing PLA Units. In light of this, we have good reason to believe that a fundamental improvement of our party style can definitely be realized. All kinds of pessimistic views or ideas of inertia should be discarded.

The article points out: Straightening out unhealthy practices is both difficult and easy. The key to the problem lies mainly in the mental state of the leadership at all levels: whether or not they dare to take up and cope with the problems encountered and tackle hard and difficult cases as required in the Central Committee's decision on party rectification. Curbing the malpractices of eating, drinking and pleasure seeking, embezzling, occupying more housing space than is authorized and the back-door practices in enrolling students and recruiting workers and personnel will necessarily touch on someone's private interests, hurt his feelings and drag in various connections. However, when the division's new leading body encountered such problems, it did not avoid the contradictions but confronted them head on, displaying a party spirit and stand of daring to uphold principles as befitting a combat headquarters. It truly regards the question of straightening out party style as a question of life and death for a party in power.

It was resolved to vigorously curb unhealthy practices, especially those about which the masses had a lot of complaints. The head and deputy heads of the leading body, in particular, conducted their duty honestly and justly. They were strict with themselves and set an example for others to follow. As a result, the leading body was able to attend to matters that merit its attention and settle them once and for all. On major cases of violations of discipline, it punished a few in order to educate many. Long-standing, big and difficult problems became easy to tackle, and the back-door practice was stopped. The morale of the entire division was heightened, and a new general mood has prevailed. This exciting fact once again demonstrates that our party's proletarian principles are, after all, a powerful weapon capable of eliminating all kinds of unhealthy practice, and our party's healthy proletarian tendency is a powerful force capable of overcoming the influence of the ideology of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes.

Our party's decision to fundamentally improve party style through the current rectification is a strategic decision of extremely great significance. It reflects our party's full confidence in achieving victory.

Why do we say that in the current party rectification, our party, by relying on its own strength, is fully capable of overcoming its seamy side, of correcting its mistakes? Our basis, conditions and confidence lies in the following indisputable fact: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, as a result of a series of work and struggles, initial success has been achieved in rectifying party style and consolidating the party organizations, the situation in the party has noticeably improved, and the healthy force has gained the dominant position in the party. Our comrades should seriously look into the realities and find out what the main trend is and what the prospect of development will be. In other words, they should proceed from reality in everything they do and uphold the approach of seeking truth from facts. In addition to that of the above-mentioned division of the Beijing PLA units, there are many other examples of serious efforts at rectifying party style in both PLA units and localities. Comrades who lack confidence should try to observe this development and acquire a correct appraisal of the situation.

The article concludes: Party rectification and the fundamental improvement of party style is a task for the entire party membership. By stressing "begin-with-me," we are asking every party member to adopt a positive attitude toward party rectification. Our confidence is based on the positive actions of the vast numbers of party members. There will be no question whatsoever about the success of fundamentally improving party style through party rectification if all party members begin with themselves without exception and set an example in tackling hard and difficult cases.

CPC ISSUES CIRCULAR ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW200455 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1134 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 19 Dec (XINHUA) -- The CPC Central Committee's Commission for Guiding Party Rectification has issued circular No 5 which requires party committees and party organizations of all the units taking part in the first-stage party rectification to set up two groups, one to mainly take charge of the rectification work and the other to mainly take charge of economic work and the administrative work of each unit, in order to exercise and strengthen genuine leadership over party rectification, facilitate the rectification work while carrying out economic reform, and ensure that party rectification and economic and other work do not impede, but promote, the progress of one another. Full text of the circular reads as follow:

The circular of the CPC Central Committee's Commission for Guiding Party Rectification concerning the necessity to set up two groups by party committees and party organizations of the units taking part in the first-stage party rectification.

[Dated] (16 December 1983)

In accordance with the reports by some units on arrangements for party rectification and the request by some departments, commissions, provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification has, after serious study, held that party committees and party organizations of all the units taking part in the first-stage party rectification must set up two groups, one to mainly take charge of the rectification work and the other to take mainly charge of economic work and the administrative work of each unit in order to exercise and strengthen genuine leadership over party rectification, facilitate the rectification work while carrying out economic reform, and enforce that party rectification and economic reform do not impede the progress of one another. The objective of party rectification is, in the long run, to ensure smooth progress of the building of the four modernizations. In order to do a good job in economic and other work, it is necessary to effectively carry out party rectification. In light of this, these two kinds of work are closely related with each other. They should not be set against, but be allowed to promote, each other.

It is necessary to assign one of the No 1 and No 2 persons of the party committee or party organization to concentrate all his efforts on party rectification. Members of the group on party rectification must not only have strong party spirit and good work style but also be familiar with the party's ideological and organization work and be evenhanded. Members of the group on economic and other work, who share the responsibility among themselves, must, in addition to personally taking part in party rectification, take off some time to study, discuss and solve major questions concerning party rectification in their own locality, department or unit.

Specific details concerning the organizational set up of the group on party rectification of the party committee of all the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and the party organization of all the departments and commissions under the party Central Committee and all the ministries and commissions under the State Council may be formulated in accordance with the reality in each unit. They may set up a commission, or a group, for guiding party rectification or may exercise the direct leadership of the party committee or party organization over the work. No matter what form of organizational setup is adopted, the work must be carried out under the unified leadership of the party committee or party organization.

All the members of the group on party rectification must, in line with the spirit of the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification, strive to improve his own leadership style and method, and should not be content with performing the work perfunctorily, hearing reports and reviewing materials. It is necessary to go deep into the realities of life and among the masses to investigate and study important situations and questions in party rectification. It is also necessary to personally get involved in one or two examples and obtain first-hand information in order to continuously sum up the experience and effectively guide the rectification work and promote it throughout the unit.

Party committees and party organizations that have already set up the two groups but have not yet divided up the work must complete the job as soon as possible. Those that have not yet set up the two groups must not delay the work and set up the two groups at once.

Regulations concerning how the party committee of the PLA units taking part in the first-stage party rectifications should set up the two groups are to be formulated by the PLA General Political Department.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY VICE MINISTER MAKES SELF-CRITICISM

HK191004 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Dec 83 p 11

[Letter from Jia Qingli to RENMIN RIBAO Editorial Department: "Welcome Criticism and Correct Mistakes"]

[Text] RENMIN RIBAO Editorial Department:

After reading letters of criticism entitled "A 'Delegation' Shockingly Engaged in Eating and Drinking!" and "How Can We Become So Ostentatious and Extravagant in Front of Victims of Natural Calamity" as well as your editor's notes which were published on page 5 of your newspaper on 29 October, I feel that this is a matter of profound educational significance. This has urged me to make an open self-criticism.

Last April, my ministry held a national forum on energy conservation and quality control in Lanzhou. Each participant paid board expenses in the sum of 1.2 yuan every day. He or she actually ate a meal worth 2.2 to 2.7 yuan a day. This violated financial rules and regulations.

The Lanzhou chemical company also gave each participant a jin of acrylonitrile thread, which the company produces, charging only one yuan. Each participant also got a document pouch at a price of one yuan. He or she actually got a suitcase. This was an act of gaining extra advantage of unfair means. Each participant paid 50 fen in entertainment fees to watch separately a famous dance drama entitled "Flower and Rain on the Silk Road" and a Gansu opera. At the last dinner at the meeting's end, we entertained all the participants with sea cucumbers and wine. The meeting was presided over by me, and I was also involved in eating and drinking and taking a suitcase. I should be mainly responsible for the waste.

At that time, some comrades criticized that it was a great waste, but I did not entirely think so. Later, Comrade Qin Zhongda seriously criticized my mistakes, and I returned the acrylonitrile thread and suitcase. Although I personally was not aware of the plan to distribute acrylonitrile thread and suitcases, I did not conscientiously investigate and seriously deal with the case when I discovered it later. This meant that I made serious mistakes.

Just as your editor's notes have pointed out: "Leading comrades of the higher institution who attended the meeting did not stop or resolutely stop the act of violating financial regulations by junior cadres. Apart from letting such erroneous acts spread unchecked, they followed what other people did." I did commit such mistakes. Why are most meetings held in enterprises? It is because extra board expenses would be paid by enterprises concerned. Such mistakes of violating financial regulations and seeking private gain at public expense did occur when a number of meetings were held in enterprises. I was mainly responsible for such mistakes. If the upper beam is not straight, the lower ones will be askew. When I held a meeting, all the participants were provided with good food at low price. Other persons would do the same when other meetings were held. All the participants were provided with still better food and goods at an even lower price. If such an unhealthy trend is not curbed, great waste will be caused. Thus, it is difficult to curb the bad practice of extravagant eating and drinking and entertaining guests and sending presents.

I shall correct my mistakes in the future. People's criticism and supervision are welcomed. [Signed] Jia Qingli

RENMIN RIBAO Commentator's Article

HK191016 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Dec 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Setting an Example Is Praiseworthy"]

[Text] Comrade Jia Qingli is a vice minister of the Ministry of Chemical Industry. With the help of the minister of the ministry, he made an open self-criticism in the newspaper. He truly attaches importance to truth rather than face saving. The party and people welcome his sincere self-criticism.

If we say that the criticism published in this newspaper last October concerning the mistakes of the Ministry of Chemical Industry served as a negative example to urge people to realize their errors, a letter of self-criticism by the vice minister of the Ministry of Chemical Industry carried in this newspaper today is a positive teaching material which moves and encourages people. In particular, when all-round party rectification is being carried out, self-criticism made by such a senior cadre as Comrade Jia Qingli is a good beginning for the efforts of conducting criticism and self-criticism. This will be beneficial to enhancing the confidence of party members, cadres, and masses outside the party in carrying out all-round party rectification well.

Various conditions are needed in order to avoid making all-round party rectification a sham. We possess all these conditions. Leading cadres' firm determination and effective acts are also important conditions. In its decision on party rectification, the CPC Central Committee has pointed out: "To avoid making party rectification a sham, the party's leading cadres at various levels, senior cadres in particular, should set good examples." In his letter of self-criticism, Comrade Jia Qingli has quoted a common saying: "If the upper beam is not straight, the lower ones will go askew." Some unhealthy trends do spread unchecked because of the influence of the "upper beam," its tacit consent, or even its support and connivance. We should on no account regard the mistake of abusing power to seek personal gains and corrupting the party work style as a trivial thing having nothing to do with the party's line and guiding principles. Leading cadres should not regard it as a "small matter" in order to forgive themselves. Masses inside and outside the party earnestly hope that leading cadres will improve their work style in party rectification and that we will effectively carry out party rectification. The status of leading cadres and their attitude toward party rectification will have a bearing on the party rectification in the areas and units where they work. The actual act of making self-criticism taken by Comrade Jia Qingli has redeemed the reputation of the party and saved his own face as well. This is a correct attitude which should be taken by veteran comrades in party rectification.

The instance of Comrade Jia Qingli's open self-criticism has told us that when party rectification has started and when we are profoundly studying documents, a number of problems can be solved. Study must be integrated with action. We should put every bit of the things we have learned into practice. When we have accurately found out our mistakes, we should correct them immediately. While carrying out party rectification, we should correct our mistakes. We should let people witness the marked results of party rectification and the new and lively atmosphere occurring as a result of the party rectification. This will be beneficial to enhancing the ideological and political level of our comrades and promoting a healthy development of the work of party rectification.

HU YAOBANG INSPECTS RADIO, TV MINISTRY

OW190810 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] This morning Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, visited the Ministry of Radio and Television to inspect its operation. He had cordial conversations with the leading members of the ministry as well as with the leading comrades of the Central People's Broadcasting Station, International Broadcasting Station, and the Central Television Station. Later Comrade Hu Yaobang toured the Central Television Station's studios, a control room where special effects in television films are created, and a room which houses the electronic control equipment. He also scanned some videotapes.

In a spacious studio, Comrade Hu Yaobang had a cordial meeting with the leading members of the various departments under the Ministry of Radio and Television and a number of veteran radio and television workers who have retreated from the first line.

Comrade Hu Yaobang also visited the studios and transmitter building of the Central People's Broadcasting Station and the International Broadcasting Station. He said: Events happening in China must be aired promptly and accurately.

During the inspection, Comrade Hu Yaobang said that he hoped televised programs could be improved and made more substantial. He said that television programs should be of better quality, the video image should be clearer, the content should be more substantial so that the special characteristics of radio and TV broadcasts can be brought into full play in building a civilization with socialist spirit and in changing social customs.

LEADERS PAY LAST RESPECTS TO YAN XIUFENG

OW181022 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0920 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Chengdu, 17 Dec (XINHUA) -- Comrade Yan Xiufeng, former permanent member of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and adviser to the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, died in Beijing after a long illness on 28 November 1983 at the age of 69.

After Comrade Yan Xiufeng passed away at the hospital, Zhao Ziyang, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, Tian Jiyun, Wang Heshou, Ma Guorui, Duan Junyi, Zhang Jiafu, Gao Kelin, Wu Xinyu, Chen Yeping, and representatives of Sichuan Province, Nie Ronggui and Yang Wanxuan, as well as friends of the late Yan Xiufeng paid their last respect to his remains.

A native of Tianzhen County, Shanxi, Comrade Yan Xiufeng served as secretary of the Yanbei Working Committee, chairman of the Shanxi-Suiyan Border Regional Federation of Resistance Against Japan, standing committee member of the Suiyuan-Monggol regional party committee, vice chairman of the Suiyuan-Monggol government, vice chairman of the Southern Shanxi Administrative Office, vice chairman of the Chengdu Military Control Commission, secretary general of the Sichuan Provincial People's Committee, secretary general of the Sichuan provincial party committee, member of the Secretariat of the Sichuan provincial party committee, member of the Secretariat of the Southwest China Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, and concurrently vice chairman of the committee for construction on the three fronts in southwest China. The Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee points out that Comrade Yan Xiufeng was a loyal communist fighter and an outstanding member of the CPC. Over the past 50 years since joining the revolution, he had dedicated his whole life to the liberation of the Chinese people and to building socialism. His was a fighting life, a revolutionary life in serving the people.

While terminally ill, Comrade Yan Xiufeng wrote a will in his own handwriting expressing support for the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and exhorting his children to inherit the proletarian revolutionary cause and be useful to the people. He asked the party organization that his funeral be simple with neither a memorial meeting nor wreaths, that his remains be sent to a hospital for autopsy, and that his ashes be scattered all over the Chengdu plain.

While Comrade Yan Xiufeng was seriously ill, Yu Qiuli, Cheng Zihua, Wang Heshou, Guo Shushen, Li Chuli, Du Xinhuan, and Zhao Cangbi as well as responsible persons of Sichuan Province party and government, including Tan Qilong, Lu Dadong, Yang Rudai, Yang Xizong, Nie Ronggui, Du Xinyuan, Xu Mengxia, Yang Chao, and He Haoju called on him in the hospital. Comrade Yan Xiufeng's remains were cremated after an autopsy. His ashes were escorted back to Chengdu by Yang Wanxuan, vice chairman of the Sichuan Provincial Advisory Commission, and An Faxiao, permanent member of the Sichuan Provincial Advisory Commission. Comrade Yan Xiufeng's ashes were greeted at the airport by party and government responsible persons of Sichuan Province including Tan Qilong, Yang Rudai, Nie Ronggui, Feng Yuanwei, Xu Mengxia, Yang Chao, and Tien Bao, member of the Central Advisory Commission, who also extended their condolences to Comrade Yan Xiufeng's relatives.

WAN LI, OTHERS AT BEIJING SPORTS EXHIBITION

OW151222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 15 (XINHUA) -- The largest sports exhibition ever held in China opened in Beijing this afternoon. Vice Premier Wan Li cut the ribbon at the opening ceremony.

The show, sponsored by the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission and the All-China Sports Federation, includes more than 600 exhibits and 891 color and black-and-white photographs on the development of mass participation in sports in China. The exhibition also describes China's ancient sports and reviews the growth of the Olympic movement and its relationship with China which first took part in the Olympic games in 1932. The country has held sports exchanges with more than 120 countries and regions. Chinese athletes have captured 88 world titles and broken 82 world records in the past four years.

The exhibition will continue through mid-February.

WANG ZHEN, DENG LIQUN AT BEIJING ART EXHIBIT

OW171136 Beijing XINHUA in English 0652 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 17 (XINHUA) -- An exhibition of paintings from the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region opened here yesterday at the China Art Gallery. The one hundred and sixty oil paintings, scrolls, woodcuts, watercolors and gouaches were created by artists from ten of the region's minority nationalities this year. Party and state leaders including Wang Zhen, Deng Liqun, Seypidin and Burhan Shahidi attended yesterday's opening ceremony.

The exhibition, sponsored by the Chinese Artists Association and fine arts departments in Xinjiang, will continue until the end of this month.

SONG RENQIONG ATTENDS CADRES' TRAINING SYMPOSIUM

OW181026 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] A national symposium on cadres' training work jointly sponsored by the Organization and Propaganda Departments of the CPC Central Committee opened in Beijing this afternoon, according to a report by RENMIN RIBAO reporter (Chen Min) and this station's correspondent (Luo Wuxiang). Among those present were Song Renqiong, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat and head of the Propaganda Department under the CPC Central Committee; and Chen Yeping, head of the CPC Central Committee's Organization Department.

Addressing the symposium, Comrade Zeng Delin, deputy head of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department, said: The task of this symposium is, in accordance with the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, to review the progress of the implementation of the decision on education for cadres of the central party and government organs and the decision on the regularization of party school education. The symposium will sum up and exchange experiences gained by the various areas and departments in conducting cadres' education, study how to implement the national cadres' training program, and discuss how to step up the regularization and institutionalization of cadres' training. Acting in line with the party Central Committee's decision on party rectification, the symposium will make arrangements to conduct education on party rectification among cadres who are party members.

Comrade Zeng Delin emphatically pointed out: Through this symposium, we will better understand the basic task of cadres' education work during the new period, clearly understand the strategic significance of the need to step up cadres' education and training, and correctly comprehend the meaning of regularizing cadres' education.

We need to conduct a large-scale cadres' training program by using both concentrated and scattered training methods to popularize such training. It is necessary to establish the idea of relying on intellectuals to develop education and free our minds of various misgivings so that we can create a new situation in the task to regularize cadres' education.

The leading group of the symposium is headed by Comrade Deng Liqun, with Wang Zhaohua, deputy head of the CPC Central Committee's Organization Department, and Zeng Delin, deputy head of the CPC Central Committee's Propaganda Department, as deputy leaders of the leading group.

SONG RENQIONG AT PUBLISHING HOUSE TEA PARTY

OW190513 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] The Yuan Zi Neng [0626 1311 5174 Atomic Energy] Publishing House gave a tea party in Beijing this morning to mark the 10th anniversary of its founding.

Speaking at the party were Song Renqiong, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; Zhu Guangya, vice chairman of the Scientific and Technological Committee under the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense; and Jiang Shengjie, noted scientist and chairman of the Scientific and Technological Committee of the Ministry of Nuclear Industry. They urged the Yuan Zi Neng Publishing House to publish more books and magazines on the application of nuclear technology in the national economy and to speed up the publication of popular reading materials on this technology to meet the needs of development during the new period. Since its founding 10 years ago the Yuan Zi Neng Publishing House has compiled and published 484 kinds of books with a total of 5.93 million copies printed. In addition, it has published 10 periodicals.

CHEN MUHUA OPENS EXHIBIT ON EXPORT COMMODITIES

OW191600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1448 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA) -- Goods from regions and plants throughout China specializing in export commodities are on show at an exhibition which opened at the agricultural exhibition center here today. According to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, exports from the areas represented at the exhibition accounted for nearly 30 percent of China's total purchase for overseas trade in 1982.

The exhibition is the first held in China since export commodity bases were first established in 1960's. On display are foodstuffs, silks and textiles, machinery, arts and crafts, light industrial goods, and animal, chemical and metal products from different parts of China. The exhibition shows that there are now 27 export commodity bases in coastal Guangdong, Fujian, Shandong and other provinces producing both farm and sideline products and manufactured goods. Commodities from the bases accounted for 16.7 percent of the country's total purchase value of exports in 1982.

China's first export commodity bases were established about 20 years ago on Hainan Island in Guangdong to grow tea, citronellal grass, cashew nuts and other industrial crops. To date there are 98 bases producing solely farm and sideline products for export and 94 factories exclusively producing export goods in industrial cities.

Since 1973, foreign trade departments have taken measures including the use of short-term foreign exchange loans to help export commodity bases and factories upgrade their technology and import technical know-how and equipment. Wang Renzhong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and State Councillor Chen Muhua cut the opening ribbon for the exhibition. Products from joint ventures with foreign and Hong Kong and Macao firms are also on display in the Hong Kong and Macao hall.

XI ZHONGXUN, OTHERS WATCH AIR FORCE DRAMA TROUPE

OW190930 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, party Central Committee leaders Xi Zhongxun, Zhang Tingfa, Hu Qiaomu, and Hu Qili on 15 December watched the full-length modern drama "A Fervent Heart" created and performed by the modern drama troupe of the air force Political Department. They praised the drama as a good play for disseminating communist ideology.

Comrade Hu Qiaomu said: The modern drama troupe of the Air Force Political Department has made a valuable contribution to the people throughout the country. On behalf of the PLA, you have made an outstanding creation in building a socialist spiritual civilization. We all are deeply touched by the drama you have just performed. Comrade Xi Zhongxun said: This is a good drama of great educational significance, for it embodies the aims of the Communist Party. It is quite correct for communists to care for the people, the masses, and others. As a member of the audience, I have been given a lesson in communism. Comrade Hu Qili praised members of the air force Political Department's modern drama troupe for contributing to the development of socialist spiritual civilization.

WANG BINGQIAN SPEAKS ON FINANCIAL INSPECTION

OW200618 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1313 GMT 17 Dec 83

[By reporter Tian Chuan]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Dec (XINHUA) -- After hearing a briefing on a general financial inspection of central state organs, Wang Bingqian, state councillor and finance minister, said today: In conducting the general financial inspection, central state organs should not only inspect the problems existing in the enterprises and institutions under them but, in order to set an example for their subordinate units, more strictly check on the violations of financial and economic discipline within themselves, such as spending public funds extravagantly and indiscriminately issuing bonuses, materials and allowances. This inspection must not be conducted perfunctorily or end up without definite results.

Wang Bingqian said: In some of the central state organs, financial affairs are in confusion, and violations of financial and economic discipline are rather serious. It is necessary to make a clear-minded appraisal of these problems and to make arrangements for investigating whatever problems exist in this regard. We must successfully conduct this general financial inspection in the spirit of party rectification.

Wang Bingqian pointed out: The self-inspection of financial affairs in various localities and departments had finished by the end of November.

They have now entered a crucial stage at which they are reexamining their financial affairs, inspecting one another's financial affairs and making spot checks on a selective basis. However, some units and departments have not made a thorough self-inspection of their financial affairs. It is therefore necessary to organize a re-examination of or to make a spot check on their financial affairs. As for some big units with confusing management, it is all the more necessary to make particular spot checks on their financial affairs. Only by so doing will it be possible to prevent perfunctoriness in this financial inspection.

Wang Bingqian finally stressed: All departments should make more vigorous efforts to thoroughly conduct this nationwide, general financial inspection. Problems discovered during the inspection must be resolutely handled. Basic units should conscientiously do this work well on their own. Units at higher and lower levels should make concerted efforts to achieve greater results in this regard.

NI ZHIFU AT EXPERIENCE-EXCHANGE MEETING

OW181032 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1211 GMT 16 Dec 83

[By reporter Wu Jincail]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Dec (XINHUA) -- On December 16, representatives of staff and workers and advanced collectives from all localities attending a discussion meeting sponsored by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions began to exchange their fresh experiences in strengthening ideological and political work and resisting spiritual pollution.

At the meeting a representative of the Shanghai Municipal Trade Union Council said that after launching the reading activities for the "revitalization of the Chinese nation" among the masses, trade unions have organized staff and workers to write film critiques and book reviews, give lectures, and hold contests of general knowledge, thereby bringing about encouraging changes in the mental outlook of staff and workers. A representative of the Lanzhou oil refinery said that 2/3 of the workers had participated in a reading group set up by the refinery. Aspiring to contribute their strength to the four modernizations, they have been diligently reading books to broaden their knowledge. Zhang Gongsheng, a famous storyteller in Fushun City, told participants at the meeting that when vulgar stories were prevalent in the society a few years ago, he persisted in telling revolutionary stories and stories with healthy themes which were welcomed by staff and workers. Representatives at the discussion meeting attached importance to similar experiences and saw them as indicating that it is imperative and absolutely possible to strengthen ideological and political work and carry out all kinds of useful cultural activities to foster noble qualities of staff and workers and enhance their ability to resist spiritual pollution.

Ni Zhifu, chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and others attended the discussion meeting.

XI ZHONGXUN, FANG YI MARK LIANG XI ANNIVERSARY

OW190511 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1316 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 15 Dec (XINHUA) -- Over 1,000 persons from all walks of life in Beijing held a ceremonious meeting at the CPPCC auditorium on the afternoon of 15 December to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Liang Xi, outstanding Chinese forestry expert, educationalist and political activist.

The meeting was presided over by Xu Deheng, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the Jiu San Society. Xi Zhongxun and Fang Yi, members of the CPPCC Political Bureau, Zhou Gucheng and Yan Jici, vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee; Yang Jingren, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and director of the United Front Work Department of the CPPCC; Qian Changzhao, Zhou Peiyuan, Deng Zhaoxiang and Qu Wu, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee; and personages of departments concerned attended the meeting.

Fang Yi spoke at the meeting. He recalled Liang Xi's ardent love of the motherland and the people all his life, prasing him as "a sincere friend of the CPC, a model teacher of forestry and a banner of China's scientific world." Fang Yi said: Liang Xi was born on 28 December 1883 and died on 10 December 1958. Since 1916 he engaged himself in forestry research and education and commanded high prestige among scientific and educational circles for 30 years. While very young he yearned for a bright world, pursued revolution and resolved to serve the country and the people. Having a sharp sense of love and hatred and never blindly following the crowd, he symbolized the noble character and incorruptible principle of patriotic intellectuals of the older generation. He joined the Tong Meng Hui led by Dr Sun Yat-sen in its early stage, took part in the 1911 revolution and the war of resistance against Japan, and firmly supported the CPC's political program of resisting Japan for national salvation. He enthusiastically took part in intellectuals' and young students' progressive activities and, despite difficulties and great risks, hid underground operatives of the CPC. Together with Comrade Xu Deheng and other comrades, he founded the Jiu San Society, thereby making a great contribution to expanding the people's democratic united front in our country. During the war of liberation, he initiated the signature movement for the "declaration on the current situation," which denounced the civil war and dictatorship. In 1948, ignoring the Kuomintang's threat and intimidation, he made an impassioned, vehement and heartening speech, pointing out that "the day is dawning and the light is soon to prevail" and wrote the famous lines "the galaxy high above promises a dawn which I am willing to greet with my blood," fully demonstrating that he was on the side of the people's revolution and disregarded life or death.

Fang Yi said: When the People's Republic of China came into being, Premier Zhou Enlai nominated Liang Xi as minister of forestry and land reclamation of the central People's Government. Liang Xi responded: "I am willing to risk any hardship to serve the people," devoting all his energy and wisdom to New China's forest development. Looking far into the future and taking the whole situation into account, he offered important pertinent opinions about the vital role of forestry in the national economy. His saying, "let Huang He flow clear water and the red land turn green," became the common wish of forestry circles at that time.

Fang Yi stressed: It has been 25 years since Comrade Liang Xi's death. However, his revolutionary spirit will live forever. The fine picture he looked forward to was: "All mountains are green, all rivers are clear, flowers blossom in all seasons and birds sing in all valleys." It will eventually materialize through the great united struggle of the hundreds of millions of people to revitalize China.

On behalf of the CPPCC National Committee, the Jiu San Society, and the China Association for Science and Technology, Zhou Peiyuan made a speech. He said: Cherishing the memory of Comrade Liang Xi, we must, like him, politically firmly uphold the CPC's leadership and firmly believe that only socialism can save China; academically, seek truth from facts and dare to develop forestry scientific research methods suited to China; in daily work, contribute to revitalizing China by diligent and arduous efforts; and in daily life, keep up the style of hard work and plain living and take pleasure in helping others. We must conscientiously learn from his lofty thinking and plunge ourselves into the campaign to promote socialist material and spiritual civilization.

The commemoration meeting was cosponsored by the CPPCC National Committee, the Jiu San Society Central Committee, the China Association for Science and Technology, the China Society of Forestry and the China Society of Agronomy.

FANG YI, OTHERS VISIT BEIJING GARMENT FAIR

OW161053 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1557 GMT 15 Dec 83

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Li Wen and XINHUA reporter Zhang Jinsheng]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Dec (XINHUA) -- Leading comrades Fang Yi, Yang Shangkun, Song Renqiong, Deng Liqun, Wang Renzhong and Tian Jiyun visited a trial sales and fitting fair of clothing for middle-aged and old people at the Beijing exhibition hall here this evening. They were greatly delighted at seeing all kinds of garments on display at the fair and were satisfied that the Ministry of Light Industry had designed and produced in a relatively short period of time a number of clothing styles suitable for middle-aged and old people.

During the visit, Deng Liqun said: It is necessary to enrich the people's daily life. There is too small an assortment of clothing available and they are in dull colors. It is not spiritual pollution for our clothing to be fashionable. Everyone can dress according to his own taste. The bigger assortment and the more fashionable clothing we make the better. It is necessary to produce new assortments of clothing of new designs so that the consumers will feel more comfortable and be better dressed. This is especially true of female comrades.

DENG YINGCHAO AT MEETING FOR LATE DRAMATIST

OW151218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 15 (XINHUA) -- Late dramatist Tian Han was honored as a founder of China's revolutionary drama at a meeting today marking the 85th anniversary of his birth and 15 anniversary of his death. The meeting was attended by Deng Yingchao, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Culture Minister Zhu Muzhi, as well as 250 writers and artists.

In his 50-year career as a writer, Tian wrote more than 100 dramas and operas, 20 film-scripts and nearly 2,000 poems. He wrote the verse of "March of the Volunteers", which is now the national anthem of the People's Republic. He was also among the earliest to translate the works of Shakespeare and other foreign writers into Chinese. His translations included "Romeo and Juliet" and "Hamlet," Oscar Wilde's "Salome" and several modern Japanese dramas.

Zhou Yang, chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, in a speech today pointed out that Tian Han was a patriot and revolutionary. Tian Han was an early advocate of new cultural trend ushered in by the May 4th Movement of 1919. With other progressive writers and artists, he organized the left wing dramatists union and joined the Chinese Communist Party in 1932. He fought against the Japanese aggressors and later against the Chiang Kai-shek rule with his weapon of theatrical art.

After the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, he became vice-chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles and chairman of the Chinese Dramatists Association. During the "Cultural Revolution" Tian was persecuted by Jiang Qing and later died of illness in prison on December 10, 1968. He was posthumously rehabilitated in 1979.

Today's meeting was jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Culture, the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the Chinese Dramatists Association and the editing and publishing commission to collect the works of Tian Han. Other speakers at today's meeting were Yang Hansheng, vice-chairman of the federation; Xia Yan and Situ Huimin, chairman and vice-chairman of the Chinese Film Association; chairman of the Chinese Dramatics Association, Cao Yu. Musicians' Association Chairman Lu Ji sent a written message.

A 16-volume collection, "The Selected Works of Tian Han," is now being published. The first six volumes of the series have already appeared, while the final ten will come out next year. A forum on Tian Han's achievements will begin tomorrow in Beijing. Commemorative activities, including performances of Tian's operas and dramas, have also been organized in Shanghai and Changsha.

CCTV DEPUTY DIRECTOR IN TELEPLAY PRODUCTION

OW161405 Beijing XINHUA in English 1158 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 16 (XINHUA) -- China's Central Television (CCTV) will produce an average of one television play a day next year for its nearly 200 million viewers, according to Yuan Ruolin, deputy director of CCTV. Yuan, 53, who is also deputy director of the National Television Producing Center founded last August, told XINHUA that 700 plays have been shot since China started producing the shows in 1979. Nearly 300 were completed this year, she added.

Plays to be shot next year include a 17-part series, "The Chinese Girls." The show describes the life and training of the Chinese national women's volleyball team which captured the World Cup championship in September, 1982, at Lima, Peru. "Pilgrimage to the West" and "Dream of Red Mansions," two classic novels which have been favorites of generations of China readers, will also be adapted for TV. The former, in 28 parts, portrays the pilgrimage to India of a Tang Dynasty (618-907) Buddhist monk and his discipline the monkey-king. The tragic mid-18th century love story, "Dream of Red Mansions" will be presented in 25 episodes.

Plans are being made to produce programs on the life of a woman ecologist in Tibet, on the conflicts faced by two related rural families over agricultural taxes and on the efforts of a local court to rehabilitate the victims of false accusations. A cartoon series on the antics of a pet giant panda will entertain Chinese children during the coming Spring Festival. Another cartoon series, "The Tailless Rat," will also be aired. "There are far from enough cartoon series for children," Yuan Ruolin said. The Shanghai Art Film Studio produces only five hours of cartoons a year. "Efforts will be made to produce more for China's children," she said. "Although the main trend is good and we have made significant progress in TV play production," Yuan said, "there are still things to be desired."

She pinpointed the shortcomings as divorcement from real life, vulgar tastes and unhealthy tendencies.

Audiences often write to the Chinese press to complain that there are not enough television shows on subjects of every day life. "We will make greater efforts to produce more plays of this kind," Yuan said. Only plays with a strong Chinese national flavor would last and take a place in world culture, she added.

VOICE OF PLA ON CONFUSED IDEOLOGY IN CPC

OW151203 (Clandestine) Voice of the PLA in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Comrade commanders and fighters: In the documents on the decision on party rectification concocted by the Deng-Hu clique, the first step toward fulfilling the task of party rectification is to achieve ideological unity, which means to bring about a high degree of ideological and political unity throughout the party and among cadres in the PLA and maintain unity with the Party Central Committee so as to guarantee the correct implementation of Deng Xiaoping's line, principle and policy. At the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, Deng Xiaoping also made an important speech. He stressed the question of eliminating the so-called spiritual pollution on the ideological front. Wang Zhen and Deng Liqun, loyal lackeys of the Deng-Hu clique, and Yu Giuli, director of the General Political Department of our Army, also chimed in and banged the drum for Deng Xiaoping. All this shows that a new ideological struggle has set in. It is also the beginning of the anti-rightist struggle in another form.

What is spiritual pollution? According to Wang Zhen, quite a few comrades on the ideological and theoretical fronts have spread through the media or in classrooms many erroneous theories and viewpoints which violate the basic principle of Marxism and the four fundamental principles. Some have said that China is not practicing socialism, China is practicing the socialism of serfdom. Some people have continuously publicized the theory of socialist alienation. They say: There is in socialism not only ideological but also political and economic alienation. Some people even say that the source of alienation exists in the socialist system itself. These viewpoints run completely counter to Marxist socialism. The essence of these viewpoints is to express antisocialist sentiments and a distrust of the party.

Here we must point out: In summing up the ideological confusions within our party, we find there are three trends: First, the trend of opposing and resisting Deng Xiaoping's line, principle and policy; second, the trend of negating the four fundamental principles; and third, the trend of bourgeois liberalization prevailing within the party. The Deng-Hu clique also admits: This is not an ideological question in the general sense, nor is it a purely academic question. It is a realistic, political question which seriously menaces the foundation of the Deng-Hu clique's rule.

Perhaps people will ask: What has caused this phenomenon within the party? The answer which is on people's minds is: The phenomenon is caused by the contradictions in Deng Xiaoping's changeable line and policies which have vacillated, now to the left, now to the right. Historical practice proves that over a long period of time the persons in power within our party have all built the party by serving the interests of the minority and regarded ideological and theoretical workers as their instrument for seizing and protecting power. In other words, whoever holds power will first control the theoretical front so it can serve him. Comrades who engage in ideological and theoretical work in our party have always followed the correct and systematic ideology as their basis. The consequences of affirming something yesterday but negating it today or negating something yesterday but affirming it today are confusions in ideology.

Particularly after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in an attempt to make a fresh start and replace Mao, Deng Xiaoping concocted a theoretical basis for his revisionist line. He therefore pushed the policies of emancipating the minds, breaking through forbidden areas, opening the door toward foreign countries, and enlivening the economy at home.

In addition, in an attempt to seize power from Hua Guofeng, he also advocated developing democracy. His main purpose was to enlist the masses' help to overthrow Hua Guofeng. However, the consequences were the masses' and intellectuals' movement to struggle for democracy and freedom. A big upheaval prevailed across the land, and it was almost impossible to clear up the situation.

Honestly speaking, Deng Xiaoping himself does not have a complete ideological system, nor does he have a political line. He acquired from Liu Shaoqi the Sanzi Yibao [three selfs, one guarantee] method and concocted the so-called "theory of black cat, white cat," a viewpoint which is itself self-contradictory. As a result, he has not only abandoned his Marxist stand, but also mixed up communism and capitalism and confused our side with the enemy. Thus, ideological confusions within the party become inevitable.

In addition, in order to [word indistinct] Mao Zedong Thought and thoroughly overthrow Hua Guofeng, Deng Xiaoping sought a theoretical foundation for his revisionist theory. Besides the slogans of emancipating our minds and developing democracy, he also encouraged a number of young intellectuals and writers to write "scar literature" to expose the crimes of Mao and the gang of four. He supported a number of theoretical workers in studying and publishing "[words indistinct] Marxism," "Marxist Economy," "Marxist Philosophy" and other manuscripts to trumpet the theory of human nature and preach humanism. It was under these circumstances that such viewpoints as the theory of socialist alienation and the existentialist "self-design" and "personal value" were born. The viewpoints on ideological, political and economic alienation as written by Wang Ruofei were products during this period.

Moreover, after Deng Xiaoping's open-door policy was implemented, capitalist countries' capital and technology entered our country. As a result, the capitalist democratic lifestyle and ideology also poured into our party continuously. Deng Xiaoping should be held completely responsible for the rampant bourgeois liberalization within our party.

Deng Xiaoping has taken the lead to [words indistinct] Marxism and collude with capitalism. He has been corroded by sugar-coated poison of capitalism. How can he blame our comrades for losing faith in the future of Marxism-Leninism, the socialist system and party leadership and for their ideological confusions?

VOICE OF PLA ON ALIENATION IN SOCIALISM

OW181400 (Clandestine) Voice of the PLA in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Comrade commanders and fighters: Since Deng Xiaoping said at the 2nd Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee that it is necessary to eliminate spiritual pollution on the ideological front, Wang Zhen, Deng Liqun -- henchmen of Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang -- Yu Giuli, director of the PLA General Political Department, and all propaganda apparatus have been encircling and suppressing the so-called concept of alienation in socialism, thereby heatedly setting in motion a campaign to eliminate spiritual pollution. Not only is Bai Hua, a representative figure of scar literature, subjected to criticism again, but even Zhou Yang, who is in charge of literature and art, has been forced to make self-criticism on the issue of alienation in socialism. These are indications that a major rectification campaign has begun in the ideological field.

Wang Zhen, a trusted lieutenant of the Deng faction, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, and president of the Central Party School, said: Among the party's ideological and theoretical ranks, some have persisted in spreading the concept of alienation in socialism, asserting that alienation exists in a socialist society not only in ideological but also in political and economic fields. Some have gone even farther by saying that the root of alienation lies in socialism itself.

Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang also have admitted that this is not an ordinary ideological problem or a simple academic and theoretical question, but is a political problem that seriously threatens the foundation of the rule of the Deng-Hu faction.

Is there alienation in socialism? What is the cause of the phenomenon? These questions are indeed worthy of careful study and discussion by comrades of our party and army, and a clear understanding must be obtained. First of all, we should know that the world alienation was originally a term in German classical philosophy. According to the theorist Wang Ruoshui's explanation, alienation means that the principal part of a thing, in the process of its development, produces the antithesis of itself, or an alien force opposing the principal part. To put it in common language, alienation means degeneration, change, or transformation.

In 1844, young Marx wrote an article, "Economics-Philosophy Manuscript," in Paris, in which he used this concept to express his idea on alienation of labor. He held that through their labor workers created wealth, but the wealth was taken by capitalists and the workers became slaves. Thus, there was alienation between labor and wealth, and the ruling class became an alien force hostile to the workers. Marx used the concept of alienation of labor to criticize capitalism. He held that the way to overcome alienation was to eliminate private ownership of the means of production. However, in all the communist countries founded since then, after the abolition of capitalist private ownership, establishment of socialist public ownership, and elimination of landlords and capitalists, the phenomenon of alienation in socialism has not been eliminated, but rather has become increasingly strong.

After the implementation of socialist public ownership, the old landlords and capitalists were eliminated, and their places were taken by the party persons in power, who became big new landlords and capitalists and brazenly looked upon the laboring people as slaves. Therefore, our party's theorist Wang Ruoshui published an article in 1980 entitled, "On the Question of Alienation," in which he pointed out: The phenomenon of alienation in socialism in the past manifested itself in our party as: 1) the personality cult, or ideological alienation; 2) the changing of public servants into bureaucrats and a privileged class, or political alienation; and 3) the growing poverty of the laboring people under socialism, or economic alienation.

Some say that all these alienations serve the alienation of people. Looking back on the decade of turmoil, the phenomenon of alienation of people not only failed to be overcome in any way but grew malignantly. The people's leader was alienated into a god, and a fanatic modern superstition emerged. The people's power was alienated into a force to suppress the people. Many people were deprived of the minimum rights and dignity as human beings. The gang of four who sat on the backs of the people constantly remembered that political power meant the power to suppress. The dictatorship of the proletariat was alienated into a dictatorship over the proletariat. The cadres and masses were madly persecuted and trampled on. Red fascism ran amok on the vast land of China. This was an adulteration and alienation of Marxist philosophy.

Naturally, during the period when Mao and Jiang were in power, this concept of alienation in socialism was not allowed to be publicized. Philosophical and political writers and theorists regarded it as a poisonous snake and dared not to criticize or touch it.

However, after the downfall of the gang of four, the situation changed drastically. The power of the party Central Committee fell into the hands of Hua Guofeng and Wang Dongxing. To stage a comeback and regain power, Deng Xiaoping had to strike down Hua and Wang and seize power from them. Thus a struggle ensued between those who upheld the banner and those who wanted to pull down the banner.

The Hua faction put forward the theory of the "two whatevers"; the Deng faction advocated promoting democracy, emancipating the mind, and breaking through the forbidden zone and mobilized the intellectuals and writers to oppose Hua and the "two whatevers" faction. Thus the concept of alienation and the theory of human nature also broke through the forbidden zone and were emancipated.

The reason that the Deng faction has allowed the ideological and theoretical circles to criticize the alienation phenomenon in the Mao-Jiang period with the concept of alienation is merely to make use of it for the time being. He never thought that it could develop into criticism for the party and socialism and lead to the unfolding of the three-credibility crises inside and outside the party and the view that communism is but a dim illusion, which have rocked the foundation of the Deng faction's rule.

Deng Xiaoping is forced to go back on his words and is calling for elimination of spiritual pollution. This is tantamount to shouting "Fire!" after setting something on fire. Can he achieve his goal? He has to go to Marx for an answer.

ANHUI'S HUANG HUANG ATTENDS MEETINGS 16 DEC

OW2000613 [Editorial Report] Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 16 December broadcasts a 3-minute report on the first meeting of the fifth committee of the provincial Youth Federation. Gao Weiqing presided over the meeting, which opened in Hefei on the morning of 16 December.

According to the report, "leaders of the provincial party committee and the provincial People's Government, including Huang Huang, Yang Haibo and Su Hua, attended the opening ceremony of the meeting. Also present were Wang Houhong, director of the provincial party committee Propaganda Department, and (Ma Wencui), deputy director of the provincial Military District Political Department."

The same broadcast also carries a 2 1/2-minute report on the third congress of the Anhui Provincial Students Federation which opened in Hefei on the afternoon of 16 December. The report says: "Huang Huang and Yang Haibo, leaders of the provincial party committee, attended the opening ceremony of the congress. Director Wang Houhong of the provincial party committee Propaganda Department and comrades of relevant departments were also present."

FUJIAN ADOPTS MEASURES ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK200442 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Dec 83 p 1

[Article by Zhang Mingqing: "The Fujian Provincial CPC Committee Promotes Criticism and Self-Criticism in Newspapers in Order To Ensure That Party Rectification Will Not Be Carried Out in a Perfunctory Manner"]

[Text] The Fujian Provincial CPC Committee adopted a resolution on 12 December, pointing out: Vigorously carrying out criticism and self-criticism is an important measure to ensure that party rectification will not be carried out in a perfunctory manner and party committees at all levels must attach great importance to it.

The decision pointed out that the practice of carrying out criticism and self-criticism in newspapers and magazines has not yet been established now and resistance is particularly fierce when some unhealthy practices and bureaucraticism of leading cadres of some units are involved. Some units and comrades either openly resist criticism to air their grievance or seize on trivial matters to cover their evil deeds in violation of law and discipline. Some hold out against criticisms, shift responsibilities to each other, and refuse to give replies. Some even go so far as to find out who wrote the letters and contributed articles or to suppress criticism and retaliate by every conceivable means.

The decision pointed out that party leaders at all levels must fully understand the importance of carrying out criticism and self-criticism in newspapers and magazines and make criticism and self-criticism become a common practice within the party. It is necessary to help those being criticized to adopt a correct attitude and correct their mistakes. Those who are criticized by others must practically point out the untruthful part of criticism in newspapers and magazines and modestly accept the truthful part of the criticism. They are not allowed to suppress criticism and retaliate against those who criticize them. It is necessary to safeguard just rights of reporters, editors, and writers and protect their enthusiasm. All departments, discipline inspection departments, and departments handling letters from the masses in particular, must often provide information and clues to newspapers and magazines to help them to carry out criticism and self-criticism more resolutely and correctly.

Those who cannot correctly treat criticism, willfully make trouble, and retaliate against others who write letters and contribute articles must be severely dealt with, and typical cases must be exposed to the public so as to suppress evil deeds and support justice and ensure that criticism and self-criticism are carried out in an appropriate manner. Propaganda and journalistic departments must treat as an important and regular task the carrying out of criticism and self-criticism in newspapers and magazines. In handling concrete contributions, they must seek truth from facts and do their utmost to avoid mistakes. If they find that they have made a wrong criticism, they must have the courage to correct their mistake.

SHANDONG CONGRESS MEETING HEARS REPORT

SK200229 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] According to our reporters, on the morning of 19 December, the Standing Committee of the sixth provincial People's Congress opened its fifth meeting in Jinan City.

The major items of the meeting's agenda include the report given by Xu Leijian, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, in regard to relaying the spirit of the Third Session of the Sixth NPC; the reports given by the provincial Cultural Department, the provincial Education Department, and the provincial Radio and Television Department, and the provincial Public Security Department in regard to weeding out spiritual pollution; the report given by Liang Buting, governor of the province, in regard to the goodwill visits and economic observation of the provincial delegation in Japan and Canada; and the report given by Ma Lianli, deputy governor of the province, in regard to the experience gained in the former period in separating government administration from commune management and establishing township governments, and in regard to the future work plan. The meeting will revise the temporary detailed rules and regulations on electing congress deputies at county and commune levels, and will examine the draft resolution on electing congress deputies at or below the county level. The meeting will also hear the report given by Jinan City in regard to implementing the overall plan for urban development and in regard to the arrangement of regular work, and will approve some personnel changes.

Qin Hezhen, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. Xu Leijian, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered a report on relaying the spirit of the Third Session of the Sixth NPC.

Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, including Gao Fengwu, Zhang Ye, Chen Lei, Zhang Zhusheng, Xu Jianchun, Lin Ping, Yang Jieren, Wang Jiechen, and Zhang Fugui. Among those who attended the meeting as observers were Ma Lianli, deputy governor of the province; Liang Deshan, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; Li Huimin, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; and responsible comrades from the provincial Departments of Culture, Education, Radio and Television, and Public Security and from the people's congress standing committees of a number of cities.

GUANGDONG TO READJUST LEADING BODIES OF ENTERPRISES

HK191128 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 1130 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] In order to upgrade the quality of leading bodies of enterprises and to raise economic results, the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government recently decided that all state-run enterprises in the province, whether or not they have started enterprise consolidation, must first readjust their leading bodies before the first quarter of 1984.

The provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government demanded that in establishing leading bodies of enterprises, it is necessary to adhere to the four requirements and to adhere, on the prerequisite of cadres being revolutionarized, to the requirements of cadres being younger, more knowledgeable, and professional. After the readjustment, leading bodies of enterprises must not only meet requirements in such fields as political quality, number of members, age, and cultural level, but must also be established in an all-round manner with scientific and technological cadres as well as cadres engaged in business management, logistics work, and political work.

In selecting members of new leading bodies, it is necessary to pay attention not only to their ages, cultural level, and professions, but also to their organizational and professional ability and their ability to make decisions and coordinate with others. The people of three categories, those opposing the party's line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and those seriously violating discipline and law are not allowed to enter leading bodies of enterprises.

YUNNAN MILITARY COMMANDER VISITS GUANGXI UNIT

HK191035 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] The day before yesterday, Li Jinqiao, commander of Yunnan Military District, led some of the leading comrades of offices of the provincial Military District who drove to the frontier between Yunnan Province and Guangxi Region to visit the commanders and fighters of the 7th Company of a certain unit under the Guangxi frontier guards which was stationed there, taking along with them a documentary color film entitled "Wreath at the Foot of a Mountain." To express the determination of the frontier guards of Yunnan Province and Guangxi Region to jointly defend the southern gate of the motherland shoulder to shoulder, on behalf of all the commanders and fighters of the Yunnan frontier guards, Commander Li presented two baskets of cymbidium, growing in the Yunnan frontier region, which had gone through the test of battles, to the Guangxi frontier guards. During the visit, he asked the cadres and fighters about their work and life.

GUANGXI HOLDS DISCIPLINE INSPECTION CONFERENCE

HK191033 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] Recently, the regional Discipline Inspection Commission of the regional CPC Committee held a conference of leading members of the CPC committee and discipline inspection commissions of prefectures, cities, of the Liuzhou railway bureau, and of organs under the direct jurisdiction of Nanning City, calling on the CPC committees at various levels to further strengthen leadership over discipline inspection work and to bring into full play the functional role of discipline inspection commissions so as to ensure the implementation of the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification and the successful handling of problems left over from the "Great Cultural Revolution."

Comrade Jin Baosheng, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, attended and spoke at the meeting.

The meeting held: The present situation in the organization, ideology, and work style on the discipline inspection front is far from meeting the requirements of the decision on party rectification. Therefore, first of all, efforts should be made to rectify and build the leading bodies of discipline inspection commissions at various levels and the ranks of cadres engaged in discipline inspection work in a satisfactory way, to resolutely weed out "people of three categories," those who have stubbornly resisted the party's line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, those who have committed serious crimes in the economic and other spheres, and those who have gravely violated the law and discipline, to remove from discipline inspection departments those who pay no regard to principle and who try to smooth things over at the sacrifice of principle, to further purify the discipline inspection organizations at various levels, to replenish and augment the ranks of discipline inspection departments can carry out their work normally and function properly. The meeting required the discipline inspection commissions at different levels, while centering their efforts on party rectification and the work of handling the problems left over "Great Cultural Revolution," to do a good job in the following tasks:

1. Doing a serious, good job in trying cases relating to the problems left over by the "Great Cultural Revolution," a task assigned by the party committee concerned to a unit. Efforts should be made to remove all obstacles, both "leftist" and rightist, in the spirit of holding oneself highly responsible to the party and people, to stick strictly to party policy, to pay attention to distinguishing "people of three categories" from those who have committed gross errors, to act strictly in accordance with the stipulations of the party Constitution and regulations for trying a case, and to manage to reach a verdict on those concerned accurately and appropriately, with cases being clear, evidence proven, and legal procedures complete, a verdict which can stand the test of history.
2. Continuing to intensively wage the struggle of cracking down on serious criminal activities in the economic sphere. At present, the main efforts should be devoted to implementing the spirit of the work conference held by the regional Discipline Inspection Commission in October on severely cracking down on criminal activities in the economic sphere, particularly to restoring and perfecting the offices in charge of this matter and to providing them with readjusted personnel as quickly as possible. It is necessary to discover clues to new cases, and to raise them, if any, for investigation and prosecution in light of the mass checkup on financial affairs, so as to eliminate the untouched spots in this respect. As for existing cases, efforts should be stepped up to investigate and wind them up.
3. Accelerating the handling of the questions of the unhealthy tendency in constructing and distributing houses and of violating the law and discipline. The cases of illegal building of housing and excessive seizure of dwellings must be handled in a timely manner.
4. On the question of eliminating spiritual pollution, discipline inspection commissions at various levels must coordinate closely with the publicity and public security departments, keep abreast of the developments and problems arising in this regard in a timely way, and make reports to the party committees suggesting possible solutions. Party members and cadres who have created spiritual pollution and whose cases are serious and who refuse to mend their ways despite repeated admonition, must be dealt with seriously.

GUAN GUANGFU ATTENDS HUBEI CPC COMMITTEE SESSION

HK200311 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] The 17th Plenary Session of the 3d Hubei Provincial CPC Committee was held in Wuchang on 17 and 18 December. The agenda consisted of examining and approving the report of the third provincial CPC Committee to be submitted at the forthcoming fourth provincial party congress, and discussing relevant matters.

At the start of the session, on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee, Comrade Guan Guangfu gave an explanation on issues concerning the fourth provincial party congress and on the drafting of the work report of the third provincial CPC Committee to be submitted at the congress, and on other relevant matters. Comrade Wang Quanguo spoke at the conclusion of the session.

The participants freely aired their views and held serious discussions on the topics on the agenda. The session held: The time is ripe for convening the fourth provincial party congress. The session examined and approved the report of the third provincial CPC Committee to be presented at the congress, and unanimously decided to submit it to the congress for examination.

The session was attended by 58 members and 7 alternate members of the provincial CPC Committee; there were also 22 observers.

Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee present were Guan Guangfu, Wang Quanguo, Huang Zhizhen, Shen Yinluo, Wang Qun, Qian Yunlu, Han Ningfu, Tian Ying, (Li Jun), Wang Ruisheng, Li Haizhong, (Liu Qizhi), and Zhou Huanzhong.

HUNAN PARTY ORGAN MARKS MAO ANNIVERSARY

HK150331 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Issue No 12 of DANGZHIBU SHENGHUO [PARTY BRANCH LIFE], published today, carries articles by Comrades (Tao Cheng), (Xiao Yuehua), and Liu Yanan to mark the 90th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Mao Zedong. The magazine also carries an article by Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Mao Zhiyong entitled: "Seriously Implement the Spirit of the Second Plenary Session and Strive To Complete the Task of Party Rectification." There is also an article by Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Jiao Linyi entitled: "Uphold Mao Zedong Thought and Oppose Spiritual Pollution."

GUIZHOU BEGINS FAMILY PLANNING PROPAGANDA

HK191309 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Yesterday evening, the provincial CPC Committee and People's Government held a telephone conference to mobilize the people throughout the province to develop the movement of carrying out propaganda on family planning around the Spring Festival, and thus lay a foundation for next year's work related to family planning. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Zhu Houze presided over the conference and Governor Wang Chaowen spoke.

The meeting held that from January to October this year, our province achieved great results in its work related to family planning. Compared with the same period last year, the number of newly born babies was reduced everywhere, the percentage of firstborns in the total number of newly born babies rose markedly, and the percentage of nonfirstborn babies decreased drastically. In order to consolidate the achievement and to open up a new prospect for next year's work related to family planning, the provincial CPC Committee and government have decided that from now until the time around the coming Spring Festival, we should carry out a propaganda campaign on family planning throughout the province. The major tasks of this family planning propaganda campaign are as follows:

1. We should deepen education in the basic national policies in order to enable people throughout the province, particularly the large number of couples of childbearing age, to understand that practicing family planning and controlling the population growth is an important measure to ensure the quadrupling of our gross national product and the raising of our living standard to the level of being moderately well-off by the end of this century. As a result, they will consciously practice family planning.
2. We should focus our efforts on carrying out propaganda in our rural areas. We should develop on a large scale the activities of comparing and calculating the respective benefits and evils of family planning and excessively large families. We should vigorously publicize the advanced typical units that have satisfactorily carried out work related to family planning and that have thus benefited the state, the collective, and the individual.
3. We should conscientiously publicize the scientific knowledge relating to contraception and birth control and improve results of work related to contraception and birth control.
4. On the basis of large-scale propaganda and mobilization, we should conscientiously implement the policy related to sterilization. Particularly in the areas where work related to family planning has not been satisfactorily carried out, we should strive to open up a new prospect as soon as possible.

The conference pointed out that in order to carry out this family planning propaganda campaign more satisfactorily, all the localities should act in light of the spirit of the joint circular of the 14 organizations, including the Propaganda Department and Rural Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Family Planning Office, and the Political Department of the provincial PLA command, and that we should focus on satisfactorily grasping three aspects of work:

1. The leading groups at all levels should persist in simultaneously grasping the two kinds of production and in striving to achieve the two aims of increasing production and reducing population growth.

2. All the localities should form publicity and explanation teams to tour various areas to publicize and explain the significance of family planning. These teams should do meticulous ideological and political work and should manage to carry out sterilization operations while making propaganda.

3. All the localities should form work forces for doing work related to and carrying out propaganda on family planning and send them to go deep into the basic level units to carry out their work. At the same time, they should resolutely crack down on all the evildoers and evil deeds that have undermined the work related to family planning.

XIZANG OFFICIAL REFUTES PORK, GRAIN PRICE RUMORS

HK200239 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Not long ago, people said that the price of pork would rise and some people rushed to buy vast quantities of pork. Consequently, the prosperity and stability of the market was affected. Thus, a reporter of this station interviewed a responsible comrade of the regional Commercial Department on this question.

The responsible comrade of the commercial office replied: The increase in the price of pork is purely a rumor. It has been predicted that the selling price of pork would not change for some time. The amount of pork stocked in (Zhuangsha) cold storage can guarantee an abundant supply.

The responsible comrade also said: It has also been rumored that grain prices would rise also. Grain is the basis of the national economy and a basic factor for stable prices. Thus, the grain price will remain basically stable for a long time.

BEIJING CONGRESS HEARS SPIRITUAL POLLUTION REPORT

HK190822 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 11 Dec 83 p 1

[Report: "Lu Gang, Director of Beijing Municipal Culture Bureau, Reports to Seventh Session of Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee on Elimination of Spiritual Pollution"]

[Text] Two days ago, at the seventh session of the Standing Committee of the municipal People's Congress, the members of the Standing Committee listened to a report by Lu Gang, director of the municipal Culture Bureau, on the situation of spiritual pollution in the municipality's work in the cultural and artistic fields and the measures adopted to resist spiritual pollution in the future. Ji Weiqing, deputy to the municipal People's Congress and adviser to the Propaganda Department of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee; Zhao Zhengjing, director of the municipal broadcasting administration; Ruan Zhangjing, member of the Standing Committee of the municipal People's Congress and chairman of the municipal Federation of Literature and Art Circles; and Zhang Fusen, deputy secretary of the municipal CYL Committee, made additional remarks on the municipality's efforts to eliminate spiritual pollution in theoretical work, broadcasting, television, literary and artistic creation, and education for teenagers.

They said: Since the smashing of the "gang of four" and, in particular, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the municipal departments in charge of theoretical work, literature and art, broadcasting and television, publication, and mass culture have done much work, and fine literary works, plays, artistic works, and achievements in academic or theoretical research have been produced in great numbers. In Beijing, whether on the theoretical front or in literary and artistic creation, the theater, television, the movies, broadcasting, or in mass culture, a picture of liveliness has begun to emerge. The main trend, which is marked by important achievements, is quite healthy. However, after the ideological front forum in 1981, while the municipality has corrected the erroneous tendency of bourgeois liberalization and the erroneous tendency to regard spiritual products as commodities on the theoretical and literary and artistic fronts, it has left some other erroneous tendencies uncorrected. Some have even grown in seriousness. It should be admitted that serious confusion, in particular spiritual pollution, which has produced adverse social effects, does exist on these two fronts. The most conspicuous problem in the theoretical circles is that there are some comrades who disseminate the so-called "socialist alienation theory" and enthusiastically discuss abstract humanism. In literary and artistic creation, works characterized by unhealthy political sentiments, erroneous ideological tendencies, or erroneous theoretical viewpoints and vulgar, low-taste works have been produced. Some openly advocate the alienation under socialist conditions should be made the subject matter of creation and some subscribe to the "modern school" of art. Some suggest that the path taken by modern poetry since the May 4th movement is becoming narrower and narrower and they call the "bizarre" poems and the "vague" poems modeled on modern Western poetry "a new uprising." Some praise highly the techniques employed in fiction in the West but belittle the realistic methods of creation and the national tradition. Some preach that creative works should be devoted to "self-expression" and that there is no need for them to be understood by the vast majority. In literature and art circles, the tendency to "put money first in everything," the tendency to regard all things as commodities, and other forms of spiritual pollution exist to varying degrees. In the period from the previous winter to this spring, some actors and actresses privately formed their own troupes and shared the profits they made. The situation was quite serious. Some individuals and artistic troupes were involved in this undercurrent. The culture bureau has made decisions on how to handle them seriously. Problems also exist in the publication and sales of books and in mass culture. In recent years, publication work has not been put under strict control and a considerable number of bad books or books which should not have been published in vast quantities have been published by the Xinhua Bookstore and the China Bookstore or through other channels.

Spiritual pollution also exists in social cultural work and mass cultural activities. In the municipality, the situation of the circulation of erotic cassette tapes, video-tapes, and photographs is quite serious.

Lu Gang said: As the municipal department responsible for cultural administration, it could be said that we have not fulfilled our responsibilities for resisting various forms of spiritual pollution. We have resolved, on the basis of the lesson drawn from this, to take action as soon as possible, to accord with the arrangements made by the central authorities, and to strive to stand in the forefront of resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution. There are eight specific measures: 1) organize leading cadres, party members, and cadres in charge of vocational work at all levels to study in earnest the important speeches made by the central leading comrades, to understand the seriousness and harmfulness of spiritual pollution, to understand the necessity and urgency to overcome the situation of laxness and weakness of the leaders on the cultural front, and to improve and unify understanding; 2) strengthen ideological construction and organizational construction for literature and art workers and improve their political quality; 3) strengthen literary and art criticism and organize teams responsible for literary and art criticism in order to enhance the combat strength on the literature and art fronts; 4) implement thoroughly the orientation of "serving socialism and the four modernizations" and the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and vigorously promote literary and artistic creation; 5) strengthen the work to censor the plays (or programs) to be staged and the pictures to be shown, and formulate measures to administer the municipality's literary and artistic performances; 6) strengthen administration over the publication, sales, and borrowing and loaning of books, and formulate measures to administer the cultural market of the municipality; 7) strengthen the construction of mass cultural undertakings, vigorously launch healthy and varied mass cultural campaigns, and occupy positions on the mass cultural front with communist and socialist ideas; and 8) strengthen leadership over cultural and artistic work.

In making additional remarks on the report, Zhao Zhengjing said: In Beijing's broadcasting and television work, we adhere to the principle of eliminating spiritual pollution while at the same time making improvements, and we will produce better broadcasting and television programs. We absolutely must not make the programs monotonous and tasteless. We should rouse ourselves and try in every possible way to make broadcasting and television program healthier, more lively, more varied, more interesting, and more absorbing.

HEBEI RIBAO ON BUILDING THIRD ECHELON OF CADRES

HK191412 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Dec 83 p 1

["Special" commentator's article: "Firmly and Effectively Grasp the Building of the Third Echelon From the High Plane of Strategy"]

[Text] Making cadre ranks more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent is a policy of strategic importance for the cadre work of our party during the new period. The CPC Central Committee has recently pointed out again: Apart from the first and second echelons of our leading bodies, we should do well in building the third echelon. As long as we build the third echelon effectively, its members will become successors to the cause of the party after undergoing training for 8 to 10 years. This will ensure that party leadership will be in the hands of the Marxists rather than in the hands of "people of three categories."

Even if hidden "people of the three categories" and their "villainous advisers" still exist in the future, they will not get anywhere. If we fail to solve or effectively solve this problem, our four modernizations programs will come to nothing and the communist cause in China will suffer a setback. Therefore, we should approach this issue from the high plane of strategy. We should unify our thinking on the basis of the spirit of the instructions issued by the central authorities, enhance our consciousness in actions, and firmly and effectively grasp such a matter of fundamental significance.

We should affirm that CPC committees at various levels and organizational departments have greatly enhanced their understanding and done a lot of work with respect to the "four transformations" of cadre ranks and the building of the third echelon. However, we should also realize that there are still defects in our ideological understanding and work. 1) We still lack a sense of urgency. After structural reforms, some comrades think that we have made great progress toward the "four transformations" of leading bodies. They believe that what they have done can "meet the demands of the higher authorities" and "deal with the situation" for a certain period of time. Therefore, they relax their efforts. 2) We have not yet set strict demands on ourselves. Some localities and units ignore the problem of age, but pay too much attention to seniority. The wornout concept of arranging work according to seniority has stealthily exercised an evil influence. Some localities and units have departed from the criteria of the "four transformations" by onesidedly stressing the boldness and courage of cadres. 3) Some localities and units do not truly trust young cadres. Some leading cadres shake their heads once they find out that young cadres have been promoted. Therefore, a number of qualified personnel have been ignored. Even if they have been promoted, their units do not boldly use them. They only serve as decoration. 4) Some localities and units have looked down upon knowledge and intellectuals. They adhere to the old ways in selecting and promoting cadres. lecting members of leading bodies, some countries have focused their attention solely on leading members currently in office. Some comrades think that it is good for those intellectuals who have special knowledge, to do vocational work, but that it is not suitable for them to do leadership work. They might possibly be able to do the work in the future, but not now. They are only suitable to play a supporting role rather than a leading role. 5) Some localities and units have fear of difficulties. They say that "it is easy to talk about the building of the third echelon but difficult to select qualified personnel." They add: "University graduates before the 1960's are a bit too old, and graduates of the 1980's are inexperienced. Those who were graduated during the 'Great Cultural Revolution' lack a good grasp of basic knowledge." All these problems should be truly solved through study. We should realize that the policy of the "four transformations" of cadre ranks is a long-term principle rather than a "makeshift device." Although we have made gratifying progress toward the objective of the "four transformations" during the structural reform and have basically achieved the requirements of the central authorities, some of the leading bodies have not yet been satisfactorily established according to the standards due to sabotage caused during the "Great Cultural Revolution," the influence of "life-long-tenure" for leading cadres, and insufficient ideological and organizational preparations. We should continue to grasp the work. We have sufficient conditions for building the third echelon well. There are more than 150,000 university and college graduates among 870,000 cadres throughout the province. In addition, there are a great number of cadres who have become successful through self-study. Although worker-peasant-soldier students lack of good grasp of basic knowledge, there are a number of qualified personnel among them. The key to solving the problem lies in the fact that we should correct our ideological line and truly respect knowledge and qualified personnel. Our leaders at various levels should realize that the work of building the third echelon should not be limited to compiling namelists of reserve leading cadres only.

A more strenuous work for them to do is to provide more training for those reserve cadres and to inspect as well as assess their actual performance in practice. We should select the best from among them in accordance with their actual performance. In the meantime, we should constantly discover new talented personnel in order to expand the third echelon. Nothing is immutable.

Building the third echelon is a serious and strenuous task. CPC committees at various levels should attach importance to it. Apart from grasping the work personally, main leading comrades should organize the whole party to do the work. They should mobilize the broad masses of party members and cadres to select and recommend wise and able candidates. Organizational departments at various levels must assign qualified personnel to important leading posts and take active measures to give advice to and assist CPC committees. The broad masses of veteran cadres should pay more attention to the rise and fall of the state rather than their own personal interests. They should regard training and selecting successors as their number one task. They should take active measures to discover, train, and select qualified personnel. As long as they complete this task well, they will make another historical contribution to the party's cause.

While building the third echelon, we must hold fast to the "three principles." Apart from guaranteeing the quality of the candidates, we should pay special attention to their political integrity. "People of three categories" and those who committed serious mistakes should on no account be included in the third echelon. Members of leading bodies of the third echelon at various levels should conform to their age. Reserve cadres in various leading bodies above county level should attain an educational and vocational level of university and college. Apart from their educational qualification, we should also pay attention to their real ability and learning. With regard to those excellent cadres who lack official educational qualification but have systematically mastered vocational knowledge and attained an educational level of university and college, they should also be regarded as reserve leading cadres as long as they have passed the tests provided by relevant examination bodies. We should select not only candidates for the number one and number two posts who are familiar with overall work and are able to make overall planning, but also various kinds of qualified personnel who are able to administer production, are familiar with the party and government work, and are good at grasping logistics work. We should also pay attention to selecting a number of experts who are familiar with financial, political, and legal work as well as light industry. In the meantime, we should select cadres from among women and minority nationalities so that our reserve cadre ranks will be "systematically established."

HEILONGJIANG PLANS TO START TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENTS

SK200608 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Heilongjiang Province plans to start its work of separating government administration from commune management and of establishing township governments in the wake of the Spring Festival next year. The work is expected to be completed in the first half of 1984.

The provincial work conference concluded today with reference to separating government administration from commune management and establishing township governments and pointed out: To ensure the ideological stability of cadres and the masses and to provide favorable conditions for stabilizing production responsibility systems, communes in rural areas throughout the province, according to their own administrative area, should implement the current policy on separating government administration from commune management to establish a township government and economic organization; and production of brigades and large villages that have favorable national conditions should establish a villagers' committee to achieve the separate existence of party and government organs and of enterprises and so as to separately assume their own responsibility. The commune's leadership over its subordinate enterprises and establishments remains unchanged for the time being, which may be administered on a commission basis by township governments or economic organizations according to their character of political power and the economy.

The conference urged localities across the province to earnestly do a good job in building the leading bodies of party and government organs and of enterprises and in clearly carving out spheres of their responsibility in launching the drive for reform of separating government administration from commune management. Efforts should be made to improve leading methods and to do a good job in fostering coordination among them. It is necessary to continuously do a good job in improving the economic systems of rural areas and to vigorously grasp various work set forth for the winter-spring period.

JILIAN'S QIANG XIAOCHU VIEWS FILM IN MEMORY OF MAO

SK200346 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] According to our correspondent (Cao Wentao), to mark the 90th anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong's birthday, the Jilin Provincial Cultural Department held the premiere of the cinemascope color documentary film entitled "Mao Zedong" at the auditorium of the provincial CPC Committee on the afternoon of 19 December.

Attending the premiere were leading comrades from the provincial and Changchun City party and government organs, including Qiang Xiaochu, Huo Mingguang, Liu Yunzhao, Li Yaquan, Xiao Chun, (Pei Xinmin), and (Cai Junwu), and responsible comrades from the provincial and Changchun City trade union councils, CYL committees, women's federations, and cultural departments.

During the premiere, the responsible comrade of the provincial Cultural Department delivered a speech, in which he stated: The cinemascope color documentary film is made in memory of the 90th anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong's birthday. The film again reveals the glorious achievements scored by Comrade Mao Zedong in his whole life. This is a vivid teaching material of conducting traditional revolutionary education. He urged the departments in charge of film business to make concerted efforts with the units concerned to do a good job in conducting the work of distribution, propaganda, and presentation for this film and to let as large as possible an audience be educated in viewing this film.

The concluding the premiere, participating comrades viewed the film with a feeling of great reverence for Comrade Mao Zedong.

LIAONING SCORES FAMILY PLANNING ACHIEVEMENTS

SK190428 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Excerpts] According to our reporter (Zhang Pengfei), at the provincial work conference on family planning, which ended today, Zhang Zhiyuan, deputy governor of Liaoning Province, delivered a speech, in which he pointed out: The 1983 rate of the province's population growth is 11 per 1,000. The family planning rate of 11 cities and prefectures and 30 counties reached more than 90 percent. Jin and Changhai Counties have no couples who have had excessive births.

He emphatically pointed out: Efforts should be made to vigorously change in 1984 the backward situation prevailing in the family planning work of some counties and townships. Comrade Zhang Zhiyuan stated: Since early this year, our province has effectively controlled the growth of the rural population under the changing circumstance of economic management and thanks to the enforcement of birth-control responsibility systems at all levels and thanks to the concerted efforts at all levels.

In referring to the concrete demands of the province's birth-control target, Comrade Zhang Zhiyuan pointed out: The province's birth rate in 1984 should be confined to fewer than 17 per 1,000, and its population growth rate, to fewer than 12 per 1,000. The province's family planning rate should reach more than 95 percent, and its one-child rate, more than 92 percent. The province's rate of couples who have excessive births should be reduced to less than 1 percent, and its late-marriage rate should reach more than 80 percent. He urged leading personnel at all levels to regard family planning work as an important task for building socialist spiritual civilization.

In conclusion, Zhang Zhiyuan, deputy governor of the province, also emphatically stated: It is necessary to consolidate or expand the three forces of family planning work -- the forces in charge of family planning work, of the propaganda work of family planning, and of the technical work of family planning. This is an important guarantee for successfully fulfilling the family planning task.

COVERAGE OF SIXTH GANSU PARTY CONGRESS

Opens 12 Dec

HK130230 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Summary] The sixth Gansu provincial party congress solemnly opened in Lanzhou today. Comrade Chen Guangyi declared the congress open. Comrade Liu Bing delivered the opening speech. He said: "This congress is an important meeting in the history of the party in Gansu. The party members and people of all nationalities in the province have earnest hopes in this congress. We must bring democracy into full play, pool the wisdom and efforts of everyone, freely air our views, gather opinion from all sectors, fulfill all the tasks of the congress, and hold this as a congress of unity and victory for boldly creating new things and clearing the way for advance."

Comrade Li Ziqi then delivered a report on behalf of the fifth provincial CPC Committee. "The report was in five parts: 1) review of past work, and the great tasks of the new period; 2) planting grass and trees and developing animal husbandry is the fundamental great scheme for transforming Gansu; 3) create a new situation in economic work to greet the shift of focus of national construction to the great northwest; 4) strengthen the building socialist spiritual civilization and further promote the building of democracy and legal system; 5) launch all-round party rectification and strengthen party building."

Other members of the Presidium Standing Committee present today were Jia Zhijie, Wang Xintang, Wang Zhanchang, Li Bin, Ge Shiyang, Lu Kejian, Hou Zongxin, (Nie Dajiang), Li Dengying, Wang Bingxiang, Yang Zhilin, and Nian Dexiang. Also present, by invitation, were leading comrades of the Lanzhou PLA units Zheng Weishan, Dong Zhanlin, and Wei Youzhu. Responsible persons of democratic parties and nonparty figures were also invited to listen.

Li Ziqi Reports

HK140223 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] In his report to the sixth provincial party congress, Comrade Li Ziqi pointed out: The most fundamental reason why we have been able to stick to the correct orientation and score notable success in all work amid complex conditions is that we have unswervingly implemented the party's ideological, political, and organizational line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and have spontaneously maintained unity with the CPC Central Committee.

Comrade Li Ziqi said: The practice of many years has proven that upholding the principle of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality, and acting according to objective laws has been a major experience in enabling the province's economic construction and all other undertakings to develop in a healthy way, to avoid upheavals, and to make fewer mistakes. Practice has also proven that the most important thing for smoothly accomplishing all work tasks is to stick to the mass line and respect the masses' pioneering spirit. The mass line is the fundamental line of our party. The issues that most concern the masses are also the issues that must be seriously studied and solved by the party and government. So long as we stick to the mass line, respect the masses' pioneering spirit, act according to the masses' aspirations, and are bold in innovation and reform, we will be able to create a new situation in all work, and our cause will flourish.

Comrade Li Ziqi stressed: Our future tasks are, guided by the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, to mobilize the party members and people of all nationalities in the province to carry forward the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountain, strengthen unity, carry out reforms and innovations, clear the way for forging ahead, eliminate poverty and make the province rich, and create a new situation in all fields of the province's socialist modernization. After 20 or 30 years of hard work, we should have built Gansu into a first-class forestry and animal husbandry base in the country. We should strive to accomplish the goal of quadrupling total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century, under the premise of continually improving economic results.

Comrade Li Ziqi said in his report: The first task to be done in order to achieve a benign ecological cycle is to plant grass and trees. He said: To bring about this strategic change, it is essential to vigorously emancipate our minds and mobilize our thinking. This requires that party organizations and members throughout the province seriously sum up experiences and lessons of history, eliminate the influence of leftist ideology, break through the bindings of old ways, methods, conventions, and frameworks, break through the idea of taking grain as the key link and also through the force of old habits, and establish the idea of modern large-scale agriculture. We must apply the laws of commodity production development, correctly understand and handle the relationship between agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, and eliminate as quickly as possible the serious consequences of the province's history.

Comrade Li Ziqi particularly emphasized: We must attach importance to the construction of the Hexi and Dingxi areas. He said: In doing this work, one aspect is to carry out development, and the other is to eliminate poverty. Both the Hexi and Hedong areas must plant grass and trees in a big way, develop animal husbandry, and gradually achieve a benign ecological cycle. The Hexi area must insist on grasping grain with one hand and diversification with the other, and vigorously launch a drive to plant grass and trees. It is necessary to fully tap the potentials of existing water and soil resources, develop water conservation construction, and produce still more commodity grain, so as to support the readjustment of the agricultural structure in the central part of the province. The area cannot leave grain production at the existing level. The central part must give priority to planting grass and trees, and carry out comprehensive harnessing of the environment. It should put an end to destruction of the environment in 3 years and solve the problem of having enough to eat and wear in 5, and actively create conditions to greet the historic change of an end of the malignant ecological cycle and a start of a benign cycle.

Comrade Li Ziqi demanded that party committees at all levels strengthen leadership over the drive to plant grass and trees, and put this work on their agenda. They must teach the party members and cadres to establish the revolutionary spirit to work hard to transform the environment and clear the way to forge ahead, and victoriously fulfill the task of planting grass and trees, eliminating poverty, and making the province rich.

Li Ziqi Outlines Tasks

HK150257 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] In his report to the sixth Gansu provincial party congress, Comrade Li Ziqi stressed: In the coming period, we must create a new situation in economic work, and create conditions and lay the foundation for the shift of focus of national construction to the great northwest.

Comrade Li Ziqi said: In order to accomplish this goal, in the next 3 to 5 years we must pay attention to taking advantage of our strong points, and make all-round arrangements for all economic work. On the one hand, we must work hard to transform the natural state of the province and gradually bring about a benign ecological cycle, and closely integrate extensive sowing of grass and trees and development of animal husbandry with the province's economic construction development; on the other, we must fully exploit and utilize the province's natural resources, improve energy and communications, continue to take advantage of our strong points in electric power and the petrochemical and non-ferrous metal industries, and develop the machine-building, electronics, building materials, woolen textiles, [word indistinct], foodstuff, timber processing, and other industries.

In the rural areas, we must continue to stabilize and perfect the overall contract system centered on household contracts, proceed from reality, and extend the contract responsibility system in light of local conditions to state-owned and collectively-run forestry, animal husbandry, diversification, and also to commune and brigade enterprises. We must vigorously support and develop all types of specialized households and economic combines.

In the urban areas, we must universally introduce replacement of profit delivery by tax payment, and gradually stipulate in law the distribution relationship between the state and the enterprise, to ensure that the state gets the biggest share, the enterprise gets the medium share, and the individual gets the smallest share. Thus the state's financial revenue will rise steadily each year.

Comrade Li Ziqi also pointed out: We must take full advantage of the province's strong points in resources to actively develop local industry. We must rely on progress in science and technology to invigorate the economy. We must make full use of the role of existing talented people in the province, step up the exploitation of brain-power, and vigorously train talented people. At the same time we should open up various channels to bring in talented people from elsewhere. We must also seriously readjust the economic structure and promote coordinated development of all the economic departments. We must ensure that the province's natural population growth is controlled at about 10 per 1,000 during the concluding phase of the 6th 5-Year Plan.

Comrade Li Ziqi stressed in his report: It is essential to step up the building of socialist spiritual civilization and further promote the building of democracy and legal system. He said: Socialist spiritual civilization centered on communist ideology is a major characteristic of socialism and an important expression of the superiority of the socialist system. It is also the guarantee for the orientation of the development of socialist material civilization. The party organizations and all fronts must devote the utmost effort to truly doing a good job in building spiritual civilization.

First, it is necessary to step up education in communist ideology and eliminate spiritual pollution. Through carrying out education in communist ideology, we should ensure that the party members and masses gradually establish communist ideology and beliefs, morality and habits, and labor attitude, establish lofty ideological values, ways of life, and aesthetic concepts, and establish the concept of spontaneously observing law and discipline and a high sense of organization and principle. We must vigorously develop science, education, and culture, and be resolved to improve education. Literature and art, press and publishing, radio and television, the cinema, libraries, museums, and other cultural undertakings should resolutely implement the four basic principles and persist in the orientation of serving the people and socialism.

Comrade Li Ziqi stressed: We must strengthen the building of democracy and legal system. He said: The current task is, based on the new Constitution, to extend socialist democracy to all aspects of political, economic, cultural, and social life, and press forward the building of socialist democracy and the legal system to a new stage. We must continue to put the people's congress systems on a sound basis. We must strengthen party leadership over united front work. We must continue to implement the party's nationality policy, and develop the relations of equality, unity, and mutual assistance between all nationalities. We must continue to crack down on serious economic and other crimes, further consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity, and strive for a fundamental turn for the better in the social mood.

Comrade Li Ziqi demanded in his report that the province tangibly strengthen leadership over party rectification work. It is essential to guard against doing the work in a perfunctory way. He said: An important hallmark showing that the work is not being done in a perfunctory way is that strict organizational handling is carried out with regard to people of three categories and other people who have made serious mistakes and done great harm. Weeding out the people of three categories is the key to purifying the organization. The party committees at all levels must attach a high degree of importance to this work. It is essential to resolutely correct and get rid of the good old boy mentality of making concessions to avoid trouble and erroneous behavior in covering up for and conniving at malpractices.

Another important hallmark for showing that party rectification is not being done in a perfunctory way is that, as a result of rectification, the building of the party is strengthened and a fundamental turn for the better is brought about in party work style. Every party-member cadre and party organization must carry out a review in light of the party Constitution and reach the standards for qualification stipulated in the Constitution. The party organization must put inner-party democratic centralism on a sound basis. On the one hand we must oppose and eliminate trends of excessive decentralization and liberalism, and further strengthen the sense of organization and discipline; on the other we must oppose and eliminate the work style of one person alone having the say, and the patriarchal system, autocracy, and other phenomena that violates the principles of democratic centralism.

Every party member must have firm faith in communism, enhance communist awareness, firmly establish the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly, strengthen party spirit, and better play a vanguard and model role.

Comrade Li Ziqi also said: We must continue to do a good job in building the leadership groups and the cadre contingent in accordance with the demands for four transformations.

Li Ziqi at Presidium

HK150301 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Excerpts] The presidium of the sixth provincial party congress held its second meeting this morning. Comrade Chen Guangyi presided. The meeting discussed the draft resolution of the congress on the work report of the fifth provincial CPC Committee, the election methods to be adopted by the congress, and other relevant matters. Comrade Li Ziqi spoke at the meeting.

New Committees Elected

HK180428 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Summary] The sixth Gansu provincial party congress held a full session this morning to elect the sixth provincial CPC Committee and the provincial CPC Advisory Committee. The session was attended by 519 delegates. Comrades Jia Zhijie, Guo Hongchao, Ge Shiyang, Nian Dexiang, and (Nie Dajiang) acted as executive chairmen. Jia Zhijie presided. The congress elected 49 members of the provincial CPC Committee and 35 members of the provincial Advisory Committee. The provincial CPC Committee members include Comrades Li Ziqi and Chen Guangyi.

Congress Concludes 18 Dec

HK190427 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Summary] The sixth Gansu provincial party congress victoriously concluded in Lanzhou today. Comrade Li Ziqi presided at the closing ceremony. The congress passed resolutions on the work report of the fifth provincial CPC Committee and on the work report of the preparatory committee for the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee. It adopted a letter of respect to all retired veteran cadres in the province.

Comrade Chen Guangyi delivered the closing speech. He said: "After this congress, we must immediately go into action to seriously unfold all-round party rectification, strengthen education in communist ideology, put socialist democracy on a sound base, and strengthen the socialist legal system. We must seriously implement the strategy principle of planting grass and trees, developing animal husbandry, transforming the mountains and rivers, and eliminating poverty and making the province rich. We must continue to stabilize and perfect the agricultural production responsibility systems, improve economic results, concentrate finance and material to ensure key construction work, and vigorously develop science and education."

The congress concluded with the "Internationale." The executive chairmen at the closing ceremony were Li Ziqi, Chen Guangyi, Liu Bing, Jia Zhijie, Huang Luobin, and Wang Zhanchang. Responsible comrades of the Lanzhou PLA units Tan Youlin, (Liu Jinghai), Wang Zijian, and (Qi Dengkun) were invited.

The congress held its fourth full session this morning, to elect the 11 alternate members of the 6th provincial CPC Committee and the 39 members of the provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Committee.

The resolution of the congress approving the work report delivered by Comrade Li Ziqi on behalf of the fifth provincial CPC Committee said: "In the 5 years from this congress to the next, we must follow the strategic principle determined for Gansu by leading comrades of the Central Committee, and regard planting grass and trees and developing animal husbandry as the fundamental great scheme for transforming the province. We must further shift industrial and agricultural production and all economic work onto the track of concentrating on improving economic results. We must actively carry out our work around the strategic focal points of agriculture, energy, communications, science and technology culture, and education, and lay the foundation for all-round development of the province's economy in the nineties. We must closely integrate the province's economic construction with the strategic policy decision to shift the focus of the state's economic development to the great northwest at the end of this century and the beginning of next, and do a good job in all construction undertakings."

"We must hold aloft the banner of communism, strengthen education in communist ideology, step up the building of socialist spiritual civilization and the building of socialist democracy and legal system, resist the influence and corrosion of decadent capitalist ideology and remnant feudal thought, and guard against and eliminate spiritual pollution. We must resolutely implement the decision of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee, act according to the demands of unifying thinking, rectifying work style, strengthening discipline, and purifying the organization, carry out all-round party rectification in stages and groups, do a good job in weeding out the people of three categories, and strengthen party building in ideology, organization, and work style. We must continue to implement the principle of carrying out all-round reform, promote structural and all other reform, and further do a good job in building the leadership groups at all levels and meeting the demand for four transformations of the cadre force."

The congress resolution on the work report of the provincial discipline inspection preparatory committee expressed approval of this report and satisfaction with the work of the preparatory committee since its establishment in May 1979. The congress called on the province to step up discipline inspection work. "The party organizations and members throughout the province must resolutely maintain political unity with the Central Committee, assiduously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the documents of the 12th CPC Congress, and the documents on party rectification, enhance ideological awareness, strengthen the concept of party spirit, observe party discipline, and resolutely wage ceaseless struggle against all decadent and moribund bourgeois and other exploiting-class ideology and against behavior causing spiritual pollution.

"While continuing to eliminate the erroneous leftist influences, it is necessary to concentrate on correcting all rightist trends in distorting and negating the four basic principles." Every effort should be made to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party work style as soon as possible.

GANSU PARTY ORGANS ELECT NEW LEADERSHIP

HK200226 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] The First Plenary Session of the Sixth Gansu Provincial CPC Committee opened on the afternoon of 18 December. Comrade Li Ziqi presided. The session elected the secretary, deputy secretaries, and Standing Committee members of the committee. Comrade Li Ziqi was elected secretary. Comrades Chen Guangxyi, Liu Bing, and Jia Zhijie were elected deputy secretaries. Ma Zuling -- Hui nationality, Wang Jinchang, Wang Zhanchang, Li Bin, Ge Shiyang, Guo Hongchao, Lu Kejian -- Tibetan, Hou Zongbin, and (Nie Dajiang) were elected Standing Committee members.

The session approved the election of leaders carried out by the provincial CPC Advisory Committee and the provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Committee.

The provincial CPC Advisory Committee began its first plenary meeting on the afternoon of 18 December. Comrade Huang Luobin presided. The meeting elected the chairman, vice chairmen, and Standing Committee members of the committee. Huang Luobin was elected chairman. Chen Xu and Xiao Jianguang were elected vice chairmen. (Gao Jinchun), (Wang Zhigang), (Li Shanghua), (Li Zhengting), (Liu Zexi), (Mu Shengzhong), and (Wu Song) were elected Standing Committee members.

The provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Committee began its first plenary meeting on the afternoon of 18 December. Comrade Wang Zhanchang presided. The meeting elected the secretary, deputy secretaries, and Standing Committee members of the committee. Comrade Wang Zhanchang was elected secretary. (Wang Zhifang), (Du Chang), and (Zhu Ruixian) were elected deputy secretaries. (Li Ying), (Zhang Ruisheng), (Zhou Shaoquan), (Kang Yaozu), and (Guo Xiamci) were elected Standing Committee members.

WANG ENMAO DISCUSSES EDUCATION IN XINJIANG

HK151444 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Summary] Some teachers of the Xinjiang college of education recently wrote a letter to Wang Enmao, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, proposing some views and demands on how to run the college of education well.

On 5 December, Wang Enmao invited their representatives and leaders of the college to a forum. He cordially inquired about their work and livelihood and seriously listened to their views. He encouraged them to work hard together and to run the college as a first class college of refresher courses for teachers, under the leadership of the regional CPC Committee.

Wang Enmao said: "We run the college of education well because we want to achieve the four modernizations and exploit and build Xinjiang. After education develops, science and the economy can then develop. After the economy develops, we will have more money to support the educational cause."

When the teachers talked about the situation concerning persons qualified to teach middle schools, Wang Enmao said: "It is impossible for a graduate of a junior middle school to teach a junior middle school course and for a graduate of a senior middle school to teach a senior middle school course. To change this situation, it is necessary to run well the college of education and to solve the problem of refresher courses for middle school teachers. By doing so can we enhance the quality of education, train qualified personnel for construction, and promote the four modernizations in Xinjiang."

Wang Enmao said: "During the Great Cultural Revolution period, schools were greatly sabotaged and teachers suffered a great deal. The counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing spread their pernicious influence very deeply and the consequences were serious. Their pernicious influence has now not yet been completely eliminated." He said to the college leaders present at the forum: "Does your school have people of three categories? We must weed out people of three categories very well. People of three categories cannot train good students."

Wang Enmao demanded that the representatives of the teachers seriously study the resolutions of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. Party members should take part in party rectification and those who are not party members should show concern for and assist in party rectification.

AUTHORITIES NONCOMMITTAL ON EX-DEFECTOR'S REMARKS

OW191457 Hong Kong AFP in English 1254 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Taipei, Dec 19 (AFP) -- Military authorities here today said they would not comment on statements of a former Chinese Communist Air Force defector, now U.S. citizen Li Tsai-wang, that he was forced to defect to Taiwan in 1965.

"Mr Li has long retired from the Armed Forces and has now become an American citizen, therefore, we find it unnecessary to make any comment on his remarks, whatever they may be," an official said.

Mr Li, 44, a former navigator, defected to Taiwan on November 11, 1965, together with Li Hsien-ping, 46, the pilot, and Lien Pao-sheng, age unknown, the radioman, who died of heavy injury, aboard a Russian-made Ilyushin-28 light bomber.

CABINET CONDEMNS SELF-DETERMINATION PRINCIPLE

OW200428 Taipei CNA in English 0234 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 20 (CNA) -- The Cabinet Monday condemned advocacy of so-called self-determination for Taiwan, describing it as betrayal of state of sovereignty and incompatibility with the origins and roots of all Chinese people here.

In a letter responding to questions raised by legislator Hsu Jung-shu, the Cabinet said Taiwan Province and the offshore islands are part of the territory of the Republic of China and the people living therein are ROC nationals of Chinese origin.

The Republic of China, the Cabinet continued, is a democratic republic of the people, governed by the people and for the people as set forth in the ROC Constitution.

Nearly 40 years since the adoption of the present Constitution, the government has spared no efforts in carrying out the democratic system and all the laws and regulations here was enacted in a constitutional law-making body through legislative processes, which is evidence of the government's enforcement of the democratic system in this country.

At a time when the Chinese Communists have been intensifying their threats of using force to capture the bastion of Taiwan, the advocacy of self-determination for Taiwan will only provided the Peiping regime with an excuse to invade the province, the Cabinet said.

The only way to elevate the status of this country in the international community, the Cabinet said, lies in the enhancing of the achievements of the various construction projects and rebuilding the bastion into a prosperous and harmonious society, which will help preserve the integrity of the national sovereignty and accelerate the accomplishment of unifying China under the banner of the three principles of the people.

In particular, the Cabinet noted, the term "self-determination" is mixed up with slogans advocated by the Taiwan independence seditionists, which were already denounced by the government as an illegal and rebellious group against the established government.

At the same time, the Cabinet said the higher share of the budget for national defense and foreign affairs is a necessity to safeguard the security of the nation and the people living here under the present circumstances. But the proportion has already been reduced as compared with the early stages over the past 30 years.

Furthermore, the Cabinet said, defense spending would also play an important role in encouraging the advancement of domestic industrial technologies and creating job opportunities for the people here.

AGRICULTURE TO PLAY 'SMALLER ROLE' IN GNP

OW191016 Taipei CNA in English 0934 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Taipei, Dec 19 (CNA) -- Agricultural growth rate in Taiwan will be around one percent in 1984, the Council for Agricultural Planning and Development predicted.

This slow growth rate, the council said, is expected to last until the year 2001.

As a result of this slow growth, agricultural production will play a smaller role in the GNP. It will drop from the present 7.42 percent to 4.36 percent in 1992 and 2.57 percent in 2001.

An official of the council said the projection is based on market demand, productivity, and experience of advanced countries.

He said that due to the structural change of public consumption, increase of agricultural production may not necessarily be beneficial to the farmers.

He cited the rice consumption for example. He said the per capita rice consumption in 1972 was 133.5 kilograms. It dropped to 95.8 kilograms in 1982. He said the present rice surplus has already posed a serious problem to the farmers as well as the government.

The limited areas of arable lands also hampered significant increase of farm production. He said Taiwan only has 900,000 hectares of arable lands for agriculture. With the demands for more and more lands for industries, some agricultural lands are being transformed for industrial uses, he added.

The farmer's inclination is another factor for the slow growth, the official said. He said farmers will not raise their production when there is no profit in doing so. As surplus cuts down the sale prices, farmers see no point to produce more, he added.

He said the council will take the following measures to stabilize the island's future agricultural production:

1. Improving professional training of farmers to help them cut production cost.
2. Stepping up training in agricultural entrepreneurship to upgrade management system.
3. Speeding up farm mechanization and strengthening farm organizations.
4. Upgrading research and development in farming technology.
5. Improving rural public facilities to halt exodus into cities.

TRADE UNION TO MAINTAIN RELATIONS WITH PRC

HK150200 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 15 Dec 83 p 4

[Text] The largest trade union in Hong Kong will not only maintain a close relationship with China but also adopt a flexible approach to local labour issues.

The vice chairman of the left-wing Federation of Trade Unions, Mr Cheng Yiu-tong, said this yesterday when commenting on the future development of the 180,000-strong union.

Since the federation was founded in February 1948, "it had been recognised and respected by China as a patriotic union that promoted the welfare of the working class in Hong Kong," he said.

"Historically our union members had strongly identified with China and we will continue to show our support for China," Mr Cheng said.

In the early days of the union, he said, most of the members came from China "with a down and out background and had been witnesses to a corrupted system.

"So these people have developed a strong sense of belonging for China and they wanted to join a union which could contribute to the country.

"Given this background, we cannot talk about the development of the federation without looking into its history," he said.

The federation's basic principles, were to strengthen solidarity, to fight for the workers' rights and benefits, and to support China's four modernization programmes.

But that did not mean the federation should rigidly follow these guidelines, he said.

The present labour situation in Hong Kong prompted the federation to concentrate more on the "benefits and the rights" of the workers, he said.

In the past few years, the federation has been tackling labour issues with flexible approaches that would take into account the local situation, he said.

Asked whether the federation will merge with right-wing unions, Mr Cheng said the federation had adopted its "open-door policy" in 1980.

"Our union then resolved that we would be willing to join hand with unions that have different backgrounds as long as we are fighting for the rights of the workers.

"Our door is always open, it's up to other unions."

But he admitted that in Hong Kong there were situations where too many unions represented the same trade and that may not work to the benefit of workers in that particular trade.

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